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The Times

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LOS ANGELES

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1899.

ON STREETS AND TRAINS
ALL NEWS AGENCIES 5 CENTS

(SOUTH AFRICA)

LITTLE LIGHT FROM THE CAPE.

Plans of Campaign are
Closely Guarded.

Bombardment of Ladysmith is
Renewed With Vigor.

Melancholy Bulletins Coming
from Modder River.

Victory Solely Due to Valor of
the British Soldiers.

Boers Retired in Good Order Under
Cover of Darkness—Rumored Re-
lief of Kimberley—Siege of
Mafeking Raised.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.—[Exclusive Dis-
patch.] There was hardly a single
gleam of light from Darkest Africa
at midnight. Buller's plan of cam-
paign on the Tugela is a closely-
guarded military secret, which baf-
fles the ingenuity of the keenest mili-
tary writers in today's journals, but
they are all hoping that the spirit of
strategy is brooding over the dark-
ness.

The latest rumors from Ladysmith
indicate that the bombardment was
renewed with more vigor, and there is
an idle tale from Durban that papers
captured from the enemy prove that
Kruger had expected to be on the
coast dictating peace by this time.

From Modder River a series of mel-
ancholy bulletins have been received
at the War Office, recording deaths
among the wounded soldiers. The valorous
Count Gleichen is recovering. As two casualties are reported from
Modder River as occurring four days
after the big battle, it is safe to con-
clude that Methuen was still there
Saturday, and that there had been
fresh outpost affairs.

From Cape Town the arrival of a
portion of the howitzer battery, which
would have been so useful to Methuen,
is announced. The breaking up of the
transport Insmore is also reported,
with the loss of over two hundred
horses, but most of the guns have
been saved.

MILITARY COMMENT.
Military comment upon the battle of
Modder River, of which several de-
tailed accounts have been published,
runs in the single direction that the
strategy of the general was not equal
to the valor of the British soldiers.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa offered a reso-
lution, which was adopted unanimous-
ly, providing that the House proceed
to the election of a Speaker for
the Fifty-sixth Congress. Thereupon,
Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, as chairman
of the Republican caucus, presented
(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[INDEX TO THE NEWS BUDGET.]—Volume I. Fresh A.P. Night Report
and exclusive Times specials received by wire since dark last night, about
15 columns. Financial and Commercial, about 3 columns. Day Report (not
so fresh) about 9 columns. Aggregate, 27 columns. The Index for tele-
graphic and local news refers to general classification, subject and page.]

The City—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16.

Mootry, charged with wife-murder,
on trial....Victim of Chatsworth Park
accident dead....Boy lost and found.

Unity Church site....Golf champion-
ship decided....November mortality re-
port....Only two water-bond bids re-
ceived....Herron's resignation accepted.

Sunset Park dedicated....Sixteen sus-
pected Chinese arrested....Suit against

the Southern Pacific....Row after a
Spanish ball....Burglars bidden their
time.

Southern California—Page 15.

Pasadena physician and capitalist
dead....Electric lighting bid at Santa

Monica....Attempt to rob Redlands

postoffice....Little girl killed by a train

in San Bernardino county....Santa Ana

too big for her clothes....Body of a

captain who died at sea brought to San

Pedro....Funeral of the late Deputy

Sheriff Ward at San Diego....Results of

Ventura election.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.

A few gleams of light from Darkest

Africa—Details of Modder River bat-
tle—Boer sharpshooters mowed British

down by scores—Boers retired in good

order—Severe shelling of Ladysmith—

Siege of Mafeking reported raised—

Coleenso abandoned by Gen. Joubert

Agnaldo hard pressed by Gen. Young's cavalry....Ambassador Choate

says our watchword still is "No en-
tangling alliances"....Germans take

possession of Caroline Islands and

Spaniards evacuate....Protest against

signing of Franco-American treaty.

Germany's hostile Meat Inspection Bill.

Diplomatic conference at Rome.

Pacific Coast—Page 3.

Arizona Indian and cowboy carnival

opens at Phoenix....Incendiary's mis-

take saves the Shaw Plow Works from

destruction....The identification of San

Diego skull considered impossible....A

bankrupt merchant stabs himself.

Mr. Craven's application for a family

allowance again discussed in court.

Albert L. Anderson pays for timber un-

lawfully cut on government land.

Santa Cruz water bonds decided to be

invalid....Bloodless fight among Chi-

nese at Marysville....News of an atrocious

murder at St. Andrew Island.

Work on Stanford University building

stopped by a strike....Excitement at

Vancouver, B. C., over supposed arrest

of Aguinaldo.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.

Congress opened with surprising

smoothness—Gen. Henderson installed

as Speaker—Reed rules adopted—Rob-

erts case referred to a special commit-

tee—Clerk's seat in the Senate chal-

lenged—Gold standard to be made per-

manent—Text of Republican Senators'

currency bill....Secretary Gage's es-
timates of appropriations needed for next

fiscal year....Important anti-trust de-

cision by the Supreme Court....Street

car accident in Chicago....Molineaux

on trial....Fatal smash-up on the Den-

ver and Rio Grande....Canvass of the

vote in Kentucky....Erne and O'Brien

fight a twenty-five-round draw....Six-

day bicycle race.

Financial and Commercial—Page 14.

The right money makes weak stock mar-

kets....New York stock exchange re-

view....Stock and bond lists....Grain,

produce and provision quotations

The clearest account of the battle is

furnished by the Times correspondent.

He describes it as opening with a

feint on the extreme British right, and

as closing at dusk after a portion of the

Ninth Brigade had crossed the

river by a mill dam on the extreme

left, while the Boer positions were

heavily shelled by British artillery dur-

ing ten hours. The entire army had

been under fire on a line five miles

long, both brigades suffering severely,

and the Scots Guards losing a Maxim

gun. This correspondent states that

night fell on an undecided victory, and

thereby confirms the previous impres-

sion that Methuen could only claim a

small tactical advantage when he sent

his bulletin to the War Office. Cronje,

however, had begun to evacuate his

positions, taking his guns with him,

and the guards followed the Ninth Bri-

gade across the river next morning.

The retirement of the Boers converted

an indecisive engagement into a vic-

tory won under every disadvantage by

the invincible gallantry of the soldiers.

TERrible FIRE.

Other accounts of the battle deal in

greater detail with the terrible fire to which the guards were exposed on the open veldt, with unsuccessful attempts of small parties of Highlanders and Coldstreams to force a passage of the river, and the scientific practice of British gunners throughout the action. The Boer artillery fire is described as horribly accurate and effective, and the rifle practice from concealed marksman as deadly, especially, as the British infantry had no cover whatever.

Reuters dispatch from Orange River, where the British wounded have arrived by train, confirms the reports of the desperate nature of the fighting by both sides, and the splendid gallantry of every battalion. The two most conspicuous heroes were Col. Codrington of the Coldstreams, who swam across the river with a dozen men under steady fire, and Col. Barter of the Yorkshires, who was first across at the dam, lower down.

"IN KIMBERLEY."

The Evening News says it learns that a cable dispatch was received today from an officer of the guards, saying simply: "In Kimberley." Which, it is added, may mean that Gen. Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley.

BRITISH VALOR. NOT SCIENTIFIC WARFARE.

SAVED THE DAY FOR ENGLAND AT MODDER RIVER.

Accounts of the Battle are Disappointing—Mafeking Was Safe When Last Heard From—Patriotic Demonstrations in the London Theaters. Loss of the Transport Ismire.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, Dec. 5, 4:30 a.m.—[By Atlantic Cable.] There is little further news from the seat of war. Even the latest accounts of the battle of Modder River fail to give an intelligent idea of what happened. There is a feeling of disappointment and a continuing anxiety respecting Gen. Lord Methuen. The Times says editorially:

"The battle affords splendid proof of the unsurpassed qualities of the British soldier, but while victories won solely by the exercise of these qualities are indeed magnificent, they are not war. They fill us with pride, but with pride not unmixed with regret at the persistent perversity of circumstances which, apparently, prevents us obtaining equal or greater results by processes saving a little of that military science of which we hear so much."

Mafeking is safe, or was so on November 24. The British had captured twenty-five burghers of Commandant Durban's garrison.

An Associated Press dispatch from Durban says that persons arriving there from Pretoria assert that the Boers are full of confidence and are well prepared for a six months' siege of Pretoria.

Pathetic demonstrations in the theatres and music halls of London continue to draw large audiences. A remarkable scene at the Empire last evening, when Mrs. Brown Potter recited a poem called "Ordered to the Front," with soldiers and sailors grouped around her on the stage. On one side of Mrs. Potter sat a sailor, one carrying the American and the other the British flag. When the curtain fell, and rose again to an echo, she tied the two flags together amid loud cheering, the entire audience rising and singing "God Save the King."

Lord Rothschild and a number of prominent men were in the house.

NEVER SAW THE ENEMY.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Julian Ralph, describing the battle at Modder River in the Daily Mail this morning, says:

"I can testify that the British never once saw the enemy, yet they were not able to raise hand or foot without being riddled."

"Despite all this, however, the day belonged to the artillery. The infantry never advanced two paces this day of hell. The shells of our twenty guns were accurately planted in the enemy's trenches and broke the hearts of the Boers, for after dark they all retreated."

BOERS RETIRED AT NIGHT IN GOOD ORDER.

BATTLE OF MODDER RIVER WAS NOT DECISIVE.

British Failed to Drive Boers from Their Entrenchments but the Latter Fell Back Under Cover of Darkness—Gen. Cronje's Force Still In tact—Shelling of Ladysmith.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The later details received from Modder River, show that even the desperate courage of the attacking force displayed all day long November 28 failed to drive the Boers from their strong entrenchments, and night fell on an undecided battle. But apparently during the course of the night, Gen. Cronje, commanding the Boers, who are said to have numbered 11,000 men, decided that the struggle was hopeless, for the British found the town and surrounding positions evacuated when daylight broke the next day, and the whole British army crossed the river and encamped on the Boers' position.

The experts here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that Kimberley's needs must be very pressing to induce Gen. Methuen to expose the whole of his command to the Boer marksmen snugly entrenched in a semi-circular position. So deadly was the fire zone of the Scots Guards that the Boers had left his laager, practically raising the siege, although desultory firing can be heard."

BOERS STRONGLY INTRENCHED.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Times has the following dispatch from Mafeking: "Gen. Cronje with 100 wagons and a large body of Boers has left his laager, practically raising the siege, although desultory firing can be heard."

BRITISH TRANSPORTS ARRIVE.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

CAPE TOWN, Thursday, Nov. 30.—The Cape Times has the following from Frere camp, dated Wednesday, November 25:

"The Boer camp at Caledon is visible from a point near Chieveley. It is a strong position and very difficult for a front attack."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard says: "The government intends at an early date to send one or more regiments to England to urge upon the imperial authorities the acceptance of the Cape Cabinet's views concerning the final settlement after the war."

The special correspondent of the Daily News with Lord Methuen telegraphing from Modder River on the day after the battle, says:

I hear that the Boers are in full retreat to Bloemfontein."

The fact that Gen. Methuen and Col. Kekewich are now in communication may cause a reconsideration of the Boer commander's plan to give battle at Spytfontein, where he might be simultaneously attacked by both British forces.

It is reported that the Modder River bridge has been repaired, and that the British resumed their march toward Kimberley today. The fact that the Dutchmen are still in the hills, while the garrison seldom replies to the Boer's artillery, is said to point to a scarcity of ammunition at Kimberley, partially accounting for Gen. Methuen's haste.

DIFFICULTIES IN NATAL.

All the news from Natal emphasizes the difficulties before Gen. Clery. There is growing belief that some delicate flanking operation has been entrusted to some tactician, while Gen. Hildyard

carries out the direct front demonstration.

The latest advices from Ladysmith, dated Saturday, November 25, say the shelling of that place was continued.

It also appears that Gen. Schalk Burger, commanding the Boer contingent, is suggesting that all wounded be sent to a neutral camp, and that Gen. White temporarily refused, when, it is added, the Boers deliberately shelled the hospital. All accounts agree that the Boers' shells were much more damaging than previous, the number of civilians and cattle were larger than with the Liverpool and Gloucester battalions lost eleven men on November 24. The siege of Ladysmith was then growing stronger. The Boers were estimated to number from 10,000 to 15,000 men. The health of the British garrison is good. The Boer force at Colenso is estimated to be 15,000 men.

A local report made by the Boers and released November 28, has arrived at Estcourt. He says Gen. Joubert personally commands the Colenso force. "IN KIMBERLEY."

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AMERICANS HONORED.

The Prince of Wales has authorized a denial of the report that he would present a sword of English commissioners at the Paris Exposition, held for the purpose of considering the question whether their attitude should be affected by the continual attacks of the Boers upon the Queen's troops, payed no regard to the exhibition an opinion question. Meanwhile, however, he gave out of his way to have Americans compete with the hospital ship Maine. The officers and doctors were recalled yesterday at Windsor. They were entertained at Cumberland Lodge by Prince Christian. They were conspicuous figures during the great hall of the Hotel Cecil, arranged by the Society of American Women in London for the benefit of the hospital ship fund. It was a most brilliant social affair, and was successful in every respect. There were nearly a thousand guests in the grand hall at the reception, followed by a supper, and it was a company recruited from the smartest sets of the West End and all the leading American residents of London. The programme included songs by Miss Esther Palliser, Miss Louise Dale, Mme. Poolekling, Mme. Vandever Green and others; a recitation by Franklin McLeay and a series of tableaux of living pictures. The most interesting tableau was that representing the hospital ship Maine, with officers, doctors and nurses at their stations. Among other tableaux, "A minute after the war" and "The absent-minded beggar" were extremely effective. Programmes were sold by nurses in costume, and there were two orchestras. Joseph Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Lady Randolph Churchill and the American Ambassador were conspicuous figures in the brilliant company. Rudyard Kipling also heard McLeay recite "The Absent-minded Beggar."

PATHETIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN THEATRES.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

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"The battle started at daybreak, our guns shelling the Boers' left. The enemy occupied a strongly entrenched position, their front extending five miles along the bank of the stream. They were well supplied with artillery, and fought desperately. Our force consisted of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the First Battalion of the Scots Guards, the Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the First Battalion of the North Lancashire Fusiliers, the Royal Lancashire Regiment, the Ninth Lancasters, the mounted infantry, three batteries of field artillery and the Royal Horse Artillery. The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders (Prince Louis). The latter reinforced us from Gen. Wauchope's brigade, and arrived just in time for the fight."

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899.

COAST RECORD.] FLOOD OF GOOD LUCK.

BALDWIN SELLS HIS FAMOUS HOTEL SITE.

Transfer Is the Largest Single Investment in Real Estate Ever Made in San Francisco—Flood the Purchaser.

Disposal of the Property Reduced "Lucky's" Mortgage to a Comparative Small Amount—Costly Improvements in Prospect.

Arizona Indian and Cowboy Carnival Opens at Phoenix—Santa Cruz Water Bonds Invalid—War Among Chinese.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The entire Baldwin Hotel site has been sold irrevocably to James L. Flood for \$1,425,000. This time there can be no break down by "Lucky," as late this afternoon he signed the legal document that binds the transfer. This sale excludes the eastern portion of the Baldwin property on which the Baldwin Annex stands, but covers and includes all that part which was formerly occupied by the hotel building. The lot has a frontage of 208 feet on Market street, 178 or 180 feet on the east line back to Ellis street, with 136.6 feet on Ellis street and 25 feet on Powell street.

At various times during the last five years Claus Spreckels has purchased parcels of realty on Market street, one of them amounting to \$600,000 and altogether aggregating \$2,250,000, but the Flood purchase is the largest single investment in real estate that has ever taken place in San Francisco. It is of great importance to the entire local market, but especially to the immediate neighborhood covered by the transaction, as it means the speedy improvement of the land, to the great benefit of all the adjoining property on Market, Powell, Ellis and Eddy streets.

The buyer has not yet definitely announced his intentions, but it is learned from a trustworthy source that he will immediately improve the property by the erection upon it of a building to cost between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. It will be an office structure or a hotel, most likely the latter, as the site appears to be better adapted to that use than any other.

The figure placed on the land by Baldwin, at first, was much larger than that finally agreed upon, and at one stage of the affair it looked as if the great deal would go through at \$1,650,000, or sufficient to clear off all the mortgage given by Baldwin to the Hibernian Bank. He, however, still stoutly held his ground, but finally, when Flood made the offer of \$1,425,000, he was persuaded by Judge Tobin of the bank to accept the sum. By the sale of the hotel site Baldwin's mortgage is reduced to \$225,000, an amount insignificant to him in view of his valuable holdings remaining, including the Baldwin Annex property, the valuable Santa Anita ranch, and a large amount of realty in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe.

ARIZONA'S CARNIVAL.
CELEBRATIONS AT PHOENIX.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Dec. 4.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Today began the Phoenix Indian and cowboy carnival. The city is jammed. Special trains have brought thousands from all parts of Arizona, and New Mexico has a strong representation. The carnival colors of red, green and white, veritably fence the streets and form arches overhead. The morning was devoted to a grand parade, that stretched for more than three miles.

The military section, the leading one, was led by a squadron of Rough Riders. The troops escorted the carnival queen, Miss Lena Purdy, who rode alone in a stately equipage, enthroned in white roses. Behind was a flower-decked barge with maidens of honor, sent from the different counties of the Territory. Several hundred cowboys, and even a greater number of mounted and painted Indians formed the rear of the procession.

The Phoenix Indian School battalion captured the cup for the best-drilled command in the afternoon contest. Co. B of Phoenix secured a trophy of captured Spanish arms, for which competition was only open to National Guard companies. Private Shute of the Arizona Normal School Cadets was victor in the individual drill.

This evening the military features of the carnival terminated with guard mount and fancy drills on the plaza, and in a spectacular sham battle, participated in by Rough Riders, militia and cadets.

THAT DUNHAM SKULL.
IDENTIFICATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.
[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

SAN JOSE, Dec. 4.—Sheriff Langford received this morning the skull sent from San Diego, which the officers there think may be Dunham's. The local officers are puzzled to know how they are to identify the bones.

All the lower jawbones and teeth are gone. The remainder of the skull is intact save that there are only three upper teeth left. None of these show any signs of dental work.

A blue necklace comes with the skull. This was found in a cave in Lower California with the remains. It is of silk or satin, and is in a good state of preservation. It is a tie which could have been used for a four-in-hand or ordinary double-bow knot, as the wearer might see fit. No marks have been found on it. A powerful glass may show something on the tie or teeth. Dentists and doctors will be called in to view the fragments, but the officers have no hope of identification. They think it unfortunate that the coroner officials did not make a careful investigation when the skeleton was found in the cave months ago.

WARRING CHINESE TONGS.
BLOODLESS HIGHBINDER BATTLE
[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

MARYSVILLE, Dec. 4.—A general fusillade this morning in Chinatown announced the fact that war had broken out afresh among the Suey Sings and Hop Sings, warring Chinese tongs. Last week Hoey Goon, a Hop Sing man, met death from a pistol

shot fired, so Hop Sing claims, by a Suey Sing highbinder. Two Suey Sings are in jail charged with the murder. This morning Hop Sing man was fired at, so he claimed, by number of Suey Sings. In all some seventeen shots were discharged, none of which, however, found a living mark.

Beyond the capture of one Suey Sing, charged with discharging firearms within the city limits, no arrests have been effected. The town is full of highbinders, and the municipal police and the Sheriff of Yuba county are active and hope to avert the situation in the nature of a general set-to.

KILLED AND EATEN.

TREACHEROUS CANNIBALS.
[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Dec. 4.—Details were brought by the steamer Warrimoo from Australia of the atrocious murder of a white man and subsequent devouring of the body by the treacherous cannibals of the Admiralty Islands. A letter dated Manapea, New Britain, says:

"Twelve months ago, two young Germans, named Metzke and Molte opened a trading station on the small island of St. Andrew, in the Admiralty group, to the north of German New Guinea, and in spite of the fact that these natives are a most treacherous and cunning race, appeared to get on very well with them. The two traders decided to purchase the island. Molte went to New Britain to arrange the deal, leaving Metzke with ten Solomon Island boys.

"Upon Molte's return he found that Metzke had been murdered, together with four of his boys, and that the bodies had been cut up, cooked and eaten by the savages. The last murderer of white men in these islands was in 1892."

SANTA CRUZ'S VICTORY.

WATER BONDS ARE INVALID.
[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals this afternoon reversed the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of the city of Santa Cruz against Albert H. Waite, and declared that the city of Santa Cruz was not liable to pay \$360,000 worth of water bonds held by Waite. Judge Gilbert dissented.

The contention of the defendant and appellant was that the bonds were invalid because they had not been issued in accordance with certain ordinances of the city of Santa Cruz. The court upheld that contention. The Gilbert, dissenting, says that the bonds were valid because issued apparently in due form and purchasers could not be expected to inquire into all the city ordinances.

CITIZENS ARE JUBILANT.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

SANTA CRUZ, Dec. 4.—There is great rejoicing here over the victory won by the city in the refunding bond cases in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which gave a verdict in favor of the city. The amount of bonds involved is \$360,000, and \$10,000 in interest.

MRS. CRAVEN'S ALLOWANCE.
OLD CLAIM AGAIN DISCUSSED.
[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The attorneys in the Fair-Craven litigation had another hearing in Judge Trout's court today. The matter under discussion was the demurral of Mrs. Nettie R. Craven to the amended answer of the Fair heirs to her application for family allowance of \$5000 a month as the widow of the millionaire.

The answer asserted that Mrs. Craven was estopped from sharing in the estate because she did not file her application within the statutory limit. It also disputed her claim of being Senator Fair's widow, and asserted that she had no interest in the estate of the millionaire. Senator Fair was devoted to the argument of the points at issue, after which the court took the matter under advisement.

FIREBUG'S MISTAKE.
SAVED THE SHAW PLOW WORKS.
[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

STOCKTON, Dec. 4.—An attempt was made about 1:30 o'clock this morning to destroy the plow works of the Shaw company. The fire was discovered in time, however, and extinguished before any damage had been done. The fact that the incendiary used lubricating oil instead of kerosene, is all that saved the works from destruction. The officers are at work on the case.

TWENTY-ONE STABS.
DID NOT KILL MFARLAND.
[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Ernest McFarland, merchant of Crescent City, today stabbed himself twenty-one times in an effort to end his life. McFarland failed in his attempt, and wandered out into the residence district and entered the basement of a house on Oak street, where he made his suicidal attempt. He was dead from loss of blood when found, but his life is not despaired of.

LUMBERMEN MUST PUNGE.
JUDGMENT FOR GOVERNMENT.
[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Judgment in favor of the government for \$1,553 against A. I. Anderson and C. W. Berry of Lassen county was rendered today in the United States Circuit Court. The defendants are lumbermen operating a sawmill. They were charged some time ago with cutting timber on government land. Suit was brought against them for \$6000 damages, and while the suit was pending, Judge Morris issued an injunction restraining them from proceeding with the cutting. They paid no attention to the injunction, and the amount of damage sued for was increased to the amount granted today.

UNIVERSITY WORK.
STOPPED BY A STRIKE.
[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

STANFORD, Dec. 4.—All work on the university buildings has been practically stopped. It appears that the stone-cutters were working eight hours a day, and the stone-setters nine. The San Francisco Union decided that no member of the organization should work over eight hours. As soon as the order was received here all the union men ceased working in the cave months ago.

Lovesick Tailor Poisons Himself.
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 4.—A tailor by the name of C. Parent committed suicide this morning in his place of business by drinking a cup of coffee containing poison. The motive for the act is believed to have been disappointment in love.

Fraud Charged on Stock Deal.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The answer of W. H. Wright of San Jose in

the cross-complaint of Herman Bendel, in the suit brought by Wright against Bendel on a transaction over stock of the San Jose Fruit Packing Company, was filed in the Superior Court today. Bendel charged Wright with using falsehood and fraud in order to induce him to sell his stock at much less than it was really worth. These charges are specifically denied by Wright.

Pioneer Dow Passes Away.

OAKLAND, Dec. 4.—J. D. Dow, a retired rancher and one of the best known pioneers in this part of the country, died today at the residence of his son, City Attorney W. A. Dow. He was a native of New York, aged 84 years, and came to California in 1849, settling in Sutter county.

Smuggling at San Quentin.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Dec. 4.—Today a large quantity of morphine was found in a newspaper which had been sent to a convict. On Saturday two boxes containing \$800 worth of opium were discovered in the Greenbrae marsh ready to be smuggled into the prison.

Shield's Court-martial Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The opening of the court-martial of Chaplain Shields has been temporarily postponed. The Judge-Advocate not being ready to proceed. The chaplain, it is said, is suffering from tuberculosis, is to be removed from the general hospital at the Presidio, pending the result of the trial.

Lady Yarde-Buller's Estate.

OAKLAND, Dec. 4.—The commission appointed to appraise the estate of Lady Yarde-Buller, recently declared incompetent, have filed their report, declaring the total value of her property to be \$101,225. It consists mostly of real estate in this city and San Francisco.

Jurors Secured to Try Welburn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—In the both sides announced themselves ready in the case of O. M. Welburn, and eleven jurors were selected. One more juror will be drawn tomorrow morning, and the trial will proceed.

OUR WATCHWORD:
"NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

CHOATE HAD NO UNDERSTANDING WITH CHAMBERLAIN.

Ambassador Merely Reiterated Expressions of Friendship Often Made Before—Appointment of Secretary Hay's Son as Consul to Pretoria Welcomed as Evidence of Friendship.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Dec. 4.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Associated Press is in a position to say that Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, was not only unaware of the tenor of the speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain at Leicester, November 30, when he himself was speaking at the American Thanksgiving banquet in London, but was also ignorant of the fact that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was making any speech the same day.

Mr. Choate repudiated emphatically any intention to confirm the Colonial Secretary's remarks, maintaining that he only reiterated on behalf of the United States expressions of friendship made before, and he does not believe there is any necessity for withdrawing anything he said.

While refusing to express an opinion on Mr. Chamberlain's speech, Mr. Choate drew attention to his own speech, which included the statement that he believed the watchword of the United States was still "No entangling alliances."

The afternoon papers welcome the appointment of Adelbert F. Hay as Consul at Pretoria. The St. James Gazette says:

"It is by numerous small indications other than by striking outbursts that the real depth of international sentiment is to be measured. Two great countries who prefer making their sympathy plain to one another, rather than parading it before the world. The appointment of Mr. Hay is one of those small but significant important signs by which the impartial observer can test the sincerity of good feelings between ourselves and the United States."

The Westminster Gazette said: "If Mr. Chamberlain is speaking today he will undoubtedly turn to Mr. Hay's appointment as a confirmation of our alliance exists. We do not make such a sweeping deduction. It suffices to say it is pleasant to think that our interests are represented by one whose representations can hardly fail to be received with consideration by the Transvaal."

MOLINEUX ON TRIAL.

SCATHING INDICTMENT READ BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The actual trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Catherine J. Adams by sending poison to Harry S. Cornish with intent to kill, commenced today, though legal preliminaries have already occupied twelve days, that much time having been consumed in getting a jury. The proceedings today were occupied by the opening address to the jury of Asst.-Dist.-Atty. Osborne.

At the request of the counsel for the defense the indictment found by the grand jury was read. The indictment was read in full, the prisoner listening attentively and composedly. When the reading of the indictment had concluded, Mr. Weeks moved for its dismissal on the ground that the proof was insufficient.

The court overruled the motion, and Asst.-Dist.-Atty. Osborne began his opening speech. Throughout the scathing introductory remarks of the attorney for the prosecution the accused remained cool, calm and indifferent.

He was charged with the killing of his father, Gen. Leslie Molineux. Again and again, as Mr. Osborne attacked the character of the prisoner the old man burst into tears.

To the attempt of Mr. Osborne to bring into the case the name of H. C. Green, Greco, out of the St. Louis Athletic Club from the effects of cyanide of mercury poisoning, Weeks represented the defense, objected in most energetic fashion. He asked the court to order the District Attorney to not again refer to the Barnet case. The reporter refused to do so, or to do either. This is considered significant as showing a disposition on the part of the Recorder to allow the introduction of evidence regarding the death of Barnet in so far as it relates to the Adams poisoning case. The court adjourned until tomorrow.

TANFORAN PARK EVENTS.
ONLY ONE FAVORITE WINS.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The second period of the Tanforan Park racing season opened today. The only winning favorite was G. B. Morris, backed from 8 to 5 to 4 to 5 in the last race at a mile and a sixteen. He won as he pleased.

Seven furlongs: Advance guard, 105 (J. Martin), 5 to 2, won; Diomed, 100 (Johnson), 4 to 1, second; My Gypsy, 100 (Ranch) 6 to 5, third; time 1:24. Burdock and the Echo also ran.

Six furlongs, selling: Mocorito, 107 (J. Martin), 3 to 1 won; Loving cup, 110 (Joe Weber) 10 to 1, second; Alaska, 111 (John Martin) to the post; the rest, Sybaris, Mamie G., Potente, Afamida, Formella and Tullamore also ran.

Mile and a half: Opponent, 98 (Devlin), 7 to 1, won; Dr. Nebula, 109 (Thorpe), 6 to 1, second; Morinel, 107

[SPORTING RECORD.] GAMY LIGHTWEIGHTS

ERNE AND O'BRIEN FIGHT A HURRICANE DRAW.

Twenty-five Furious Rounds of Clinching, Hugging and Wrestling With Blood and Bruises in Plenty.

Buffalo Man Proved Himself to Be the New Yorker's Superior as a Scientific Boxer—Siler the Referee.

Charley Burns Put Out by Frank McConnell Before the St. Louis Athletic Club—Sixty-four Riders Succumb.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Already the fierce pace has begun to tell in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. By daylight six men (three teams) had succumbed to the nerve-breaking sprint of the leaders. The teams already out are Peabody and Peitier, Riviere and Brown, and Ireland and Buet. Peitier fell and had to quit.

Three teams of the original nineteen that started were on equal terms at 8 o'clock, leading the procession. They were Glimm and Pierce, Miller and Waller, and Eaton and Walther. Miller and Waller are working on a two-hour schedule, and as both are in the best of condition, barring accident, it is said, will come pretty near getting the big end of the race.

The score at 2 o'clock stood: Glimm-Pierce, 106; Eaton-Walther, Miller-Waller, 103; Maya-McEachern, 102; Fischer-Chevalier and Stevens-Turville, 101; Davidson-Beake and Thomas-Nickerson, 101; the Pastaires, 28.7.

SCORE THIS MORNING.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Eaton and Walther, the leading team, were four-tenths of a mile ahead of all six-day bicycle race records at midnight. Their score at that hour was 506 miles 8 laps. They were one lap ahead of Miller and Waller, Glimm and Pierce

WASHINGTON.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

the name of David B. Henderson of Iowa. The mention of the name of Gen. Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the Republican side.

Mr. Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, nominated James D. Richardson of Tennessee, and his name drew the plaudits of the Democratic side.

Mr. Bidley of Kansas named John C. Bell of Colorado as the Populist candidate, and Mr. Wilson of Idaho placed Francis G. Newlands of Nevada in nomination as the candidate of the Silver party.

Each party having put forward its candidate by the direction of the clerk, the roll-call was commenced, and the members voted for the candidates of their respective parties. Mr. Morris of Minnesota, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana and Mr. Carnock of Tennessee were appointed tellers. Mr. Newlands, himself, candidate, voted for Mr. Richardson.

The roll-call resulted: Henderson, 177; Richardson, 157; Bell, 4, and Newlands, 2.

The clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson, had great Republican applause. He designated Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell and Mr. Newlands as a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair.

HENDERSON SWORN IN.

The committee retired to the lobby, and after a short wait the main door of the House swung open and Gen. Henderson entered upon the arm of Mr. Richardson, followed by the two other members of the committee.

When the Speaker sounded the resumption, Mr. Richardson, in a neat speech introduced him, and in response to the hearty cheers he addressed the House as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The voice of this House has called me to grave responsibilities. For all I can do, I will do, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his conscience. All of us are under bonds to our best."

"The approval of the country, the approval of one's own conscience, the attainment of great results are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad patriotic lines of thought and action."

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim and responsibility, to impartially administer the laws adopted for our government, but no Speaker can be successful unless he has the cooperation of the members of the House. The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the entire membership here encourage me to believe that such imperfections as I may have will be modified, but I considerate and supporting disposition of those constituting this great body, I am ready to take the oath of office."

The resolution for the adoption of the rules was carried, 177 to 158.

FLOWERS FOR THE SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—While the roll was being called on the adoption of the House rules a large floral spray from the Union Veterans' Union of Duquesne, with a beautiful basket of flowers from his old comrades of Hyde Post, G.A.R., of Dubuque, were placed on the Speaker's desk.

ROBERTS TURNED DOWN.

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the oldest member of the House in point of service, Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, administered the oath to the Speaker. The Speaker then announced that the oath would be administered by the members by States.

As the names were called, they appeared at the bar in groups of about a dozen, and there, with raised hands, were sworn in by the Speaker.

ROBERTS TURNED DOWN.

The moment for which all present were anxiously waiting came when the state of Utah and Mr. Robt's name were called. Instantly a hush fell upon the assembly. Mr. Taylor of Ohio was on his feet, asking for recognition. When the chair recognized him, he said:

"I object to the swearing-in of the Representative-elect from Utah, and to his taking his seat."

"I do so, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "on my assessment as a member of the House, and because specific, serious and apparently well-grounded charges of ineligibility are made against him."

"A transcript of proceedings of a court martial evidences the fact that he in 1888 was convicted of or that he pleaded guilty of the crime of adulterous cohabitation. Affidavits and other papers in my possession indicate that ever since then he has been guilty of the same crime, and that ever since then he has been and is now a polygamist, and that he and his three wives and partners tell the truth, the member-elect from Utah is, in my judgment, ineligible to be a member of this House of Representatives, both because of the statute qualification of the Edmunds law and for higher and greater reasons of sound reason. I ought also to say, in addition, that I have in my possession a certified copy of the entry under which the claimant to this seat was naturalized, and that eminent counsel assert that if this be the record, this claimant is not a citizen of the United States. I offer and express no opinion upon that proposition."

"Mr. Speaker, if it were possible to emphasize the gravity of these charges and the responsibility that is at this moment imposed upon this House, we will see that the rights of the materials, a small part of which should be physically cared for in this hall, but of which I now present to this House from over seven million American men and women, protesting against the entrance of this Representative-elect from Utah."

A DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's remarks, Mr. McRae (Dem.) of Arkansas, briefly expressed his concurrence in the protest of Mr. Taylor. If the charges hanging over the head of the Representative-elect were true, he said, his being sworn in would be an insult to every American home. If true, he said, Roberts was guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States and of Utah, and the charges should be investigated. If they were proven true, he said, there should not be a vote in the House in favor of allowing him a seat in this body.

Mr. Taylor, Mr. Roberts had advanced to the head of the aisle and stood there irresolutely.

IN VIEW OF THE OBJECTIONS.

"In view of the objections," said the Speaker, addressing him, "the gentleman will step aside."

"I do so," replied Mr. Roberts, "with the understanding that by my action I waive none of my rights."

"None of the gentleman's rights will be lost," said the Speaker, and Mr. Roberts thereupon retired quietly to his seat.

ROBERTS CASE REFERRED.

There was no demonstration either on the floor or in the galleries. The remaining members were then sworn in, after which Mr. Taylor offered his resolution to refer the case of Mr. Roberts to a special committee. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas it is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, Representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, and whereas, such a charge is made through a member of the House, on his responsibility as such member, and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits and papers, evidencing such ineligibility."

"Resolved, that the question of the

erit to be referred in as a Representative to referred to a special committee of nine members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, and until such committee shall report upon and the House decide such question and right, the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or permitted to occupy a seat in the House, and said committee shall have power to demand for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution."

An agreement was then reached by which action should be postponed until tomorrow, after the reading of the President's message. The excitement immediately subsided and many spectators left the galleries.

HOUSE ORGANIZED.

The officers of the House, selected by the Republican caucus, were elected. Alexander McNeill of Pennsylvania was elected clerk; Henry Casson of Wisconsin, sergeant-at-arms; W. J. Glenn of New York, doorkeeper, and J. C. McElroy of Ohio, postmaster, after which the usual resolutions were adopted to inform the President and the Senate of the organization of the House, a committee of one, consisting of Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois, Payne (Rep.) of New York, and Richardson (Dem.) of Tennessee, was appointed to join a similar committee from the Senate to await upon the President and inform him that Congress was in session, ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

REED RULES ADOPTED.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, one of the Republican floor leaders, then precipitated a short but lively debate by offering a resolution for the election of the speaker of the House.

Each party having put forward its candidate by the direction of the clerk, the roll-call was commenced, and the members voted for the candidates of their respective parties. Mr. Morris of Minnesota, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana and Mr. Carnock of Tennessee were appointed tellers. Mr. Newlands, himself, candidate, voted for Mr. Richardson.

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THE STANDARD.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the dollar, consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall, as established by section 511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, continue to be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained in accordance with the standard unit of value, and all gold coin, and United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the treasury for redemption shall be redeemed in gold coin of the same standard unit of value.

Mr. Bailey (Dem.) of Texas protested against forcing the rules of the last House permanently upon the present House without warning or notice, and extended temporarily until others could be framed.

Mr. Hepburn, replying, admitted he had provided some modifications, but stated that his colleagues in the Republican caucus had been opposed to him, and he had yielded with them.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania then moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the vote was taken, by yeas and nays upon the adoption of the rules of the last Congress.

The resolution for the adoption of the rules was carried, 177 to 158.

COST IN MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The text of the Currency Bill prepared by the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee is as follows:

A bill to affirm the existing standard of value; to maintain the parity in value of all forms of money, to refund the public debt and for other purposes.

DENOMINATIONS OF NOTES.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin in said fund shall fall below \$100,000,000, then it shall be duty of the Secretary to maintain the same by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe in detail, and to pay interest on the principal thereof, bearing interest at not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be held by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be paid to the holder on demand.

That the members then retired behind the scenes in the rear of the seats, leaving the floor vacant and a blindfolded page, Griffen Halstead, son of Muzac Halstead, drew the little balls containing the numbers from a box. Each ball was numbered and the number of the member corresponding was given an opportunity to select a seat at his own seat.

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Mr. Richardson of Tennessee got his old seat, although his name was called late. His colleagues reserved the seat for him. A big tree of American beauty was placed on his desk and the House irrespective of party, applauded vigorously. He was also the recipient of several large baskets of chrysanthemums.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa was the first prominent Republican who was forced through the late calling of his name to take his seat in the House. He was placed on his desk and the House irrespective of party, applauded vigorously. He was also the recipient of several large baskets of chrysanthemums.

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THE PHILIPPINES.
CHASING AGUINALDO.

GEN. YOUNG'S CAVALRY HOT ON DICTATOR'S TRAIL.

Expect to Capture Him in Bengal Mountain Pass in the Near Future—Skirmish at Ildefonso.

Insurgents Evacuate a Strong Position at Tagudin Thirty-six Hours Before Arrival of the Americans.

Natives Welcome the Americans With Brass Bands—Supposed Arrest of Aguinaldo at Vancouver.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.] MANILA, Dec. 4, 10:30 p.m.—[By Manila Cable.] An Associated Press dispatch from Santa Cruz, province of South Ilocos, forwarded by courier to San Fabian, says that Gen. Young with three troops of the Third Cavalry and Maj. Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, arrived at Santa Cruz today.

The Americans left Hamapacan, province of Union, this morning, expecting to have a hard fight at Tagudin, South Ilocos province, but they found on arriving there that 600 rebels under Gen. Tinio had evacuated thirty-six hours before, deserting an almost impregnable position.

The insurgents had been entrenched at Tagudin on the north side of the river, where a hundred well disciplined troops could have slaughtered a whole brigade crossing the river, with the men up to the armpits in water.

The residents of Tagudin received the Americans outside the town with a brass band. They had been robbed of almost everything by the insurgents and were glad to welcome the friendly protection of the troops.

A similar reception awaited Gen. Young at Santa Cruz. Prominent citizens, headed by a band, escorted the American officers to houses where rest and refreshment were provided.

Gen. Young's command was almost without food, the men had been living on the country, which affords but little, and the horses are completely worn out, most of them without shoes.

The inhabitants of Santa Cruz and of other towns through which the Americans passed, say that Aguinaldo and his entire refugee army have gone into the mountains eastward toward the Oregon, Samar and Cebu islands, a force there.

In several towns Gen. Young was shown letters written by Lieut. Gilmore, showing that he has been kindly treated by the citizens, and had been entertained by them when he passed through last May.

Reports indicate that all the American prisoners, some twenty-five or thirty, were at one time in Bengal province, but it is supposed now that they have been removed to Lepanto province.

Gen. Young's desire is to pursue the rebels into the mountains. There is no communication between his small command and any of the other American columns, except indirectly, perhaps by sighting and signaling United States gunboats bound to or from Manila.

Capt. Rubiod, with thirty-five men of Co. G, Thirtieth Infantry, while escorting the Signal Corps laying the wire for Porac to Florida Blanca, charged and routed seventy insurgents, killing a captain and several privates. The Americans found on the captain the sword and revolver that were taken from the body of Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, who was killed by the insurgents while in command of the gunboat Urdaneta, when that vessel was captured in the Orani River.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

MANILA, Dec. 4, 11 p.m.—An Associated Press dispatch from Dagupan, containing advices later than those from Santa Cruz, says that Gen. Young hopes to find Aguinaldo in Bengal Mountain Pass, and to capture him there. Both entrances to Bengal are fortified. Two whole forces of cavalry will reinforce Gen. Young in the pass.

INSURGENTS ROUTED.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.]

MANILA, Dec. 5, 9:05 a.m.—Col. Hood, while reconnoitering near San Miguel, drove a force of insurgents from Ildefonso, killing several. Five Americans were slightly wounded.

THOUGHT IT WAS AG.

FALSE ARREST AT VANCOUVER. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

VANCOUVER (B. C.) Dec. 4.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] When the startling rumor spread around the streets of Vancouver today that Aguinaldo had been captured here by the police, the Transvaal war was forgotten, and the most intense interest was manifested when the rumor was supplemented by the statement that Harry Treat of New York, who owns enormous copper interests near Vancouver, arrested Aguinaldo on the street and run him in. The facts of the case did not come out till tonight, as the police were sworn to secrecy and Treat could not be found.

Tonight, however, he was getting out of his chair and would explain the matter. He had been a fellow passenger with a little brown man on the Gulf of Georgia ferry, who bore such a marvelous likeness to Aguinaldo that he was convinced it was he, and that he must do his duty and arrest him. So sure was he that Aguinaldo had escaped by way of China and stood before him with his big eyes, little mustache and furlike look, that he accosted him there and then as being the runaway Filipino leader, and told him he must go to the Police Station with him and satisfy him.

The astonished stranger reluctantly complied, crying piteously that Treat was trying to ruin him. On examination of his person the police exclaimed: "Why, it's Advani," and sure enough, the crook of two continents, the king of bungo men, was again in jail, bobbing up as serenely as ever, under the charge of being Aguinaldo, and with his usual good luck.

It finally developed that the stranger, who is a Hindoo, had been under suspicion in various American cities. When he learned that he was believed

to be Aguinaldo he quickly proved an alibi and was released.

Embarking for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Orders have been issued for the remaining four companies of the Forty-ninth Infantry now at the Presidio to embark on the transport Sherman, which is scheduled to sail on December 10 for the Philippines. A detachment of the Signal Corps now stationed at Angel Island, under command of Lieut. Frank E. Lynn, Jr., and about 125 recruits, will also sail on the Sherman. Among the officers who will go or the same day is Captain John McElroy, who will report to Gen. Otis for instructions. The Centennial will sail on Wednesday for Manila with 200 horses.

HARRISON ANTI-ROBERTS.

SEATING HIM UN-AMERICAN.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.] INDIANAPOLIS Dec. 4.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison was asked today if he would assist the anti-Roberts League in its efforts to prevent the seating of Congressman-elect Roberts. He said:

"Overtures have been made to me by persons connected with the league, but they were merely tentative. I was asked if I could assist the league. I replied that my time, I having just returned home, would be too much occupied for me to go into the case. The matter was not pressed."

"What is your opinion of the case?" he was asked.

"As for myself, I share with the whole country the feeling that to allow a man who is living with plural wives to sit in the Congress of the United States would not be American. It would be a national shame."

Gen. Harrison was not backward in indicating his entire sympathy with the movement to prevent the alleged polygamist from taking his seat.

CRASHED INTO A CAR.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS INJURED IN CHICAGO ACCIDENT.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A Wabash Rail-road passenger train struck a Thirty-first-street electric car at 7 o'clock to-night, killing Charles Shaw, the motorman, and injuring ten others including the following:

ANNA LOHR, left shoulder fractured.

CHARLES REIMAN, internal injuries, left foot cut off.

FRANK O'CONNOR, left ankle broken.

The passenger train was running at a high rate of speed and was two blocks from the crossing when the conductor of the electric car gave the signal to the motorman to cross. The car had reached the middle of the tracks when a warning shout from the driver notified him of the approaching train. There were thirty or more persons on the car and they made a dash for the doors. Several succeeded in getting out and those who did not were thrown more than twenty feet into the car, which was broken into pieces.

ON VERGE OF ANARCHY.

ANDRADE-TALKS ON SITUATION IN VENEZUELA.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.] SAN JUAN (Porto Rico) Nov. 27.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press. Wired from Chicago Dec. 4.] Gen. Ignacio Andrade, the exiled President of Venezuela, has been in San Juan with his wife during the last three weeks. He says that it is his intention to remain here indefinitely. In an interview today, Gen. Andrade said:

"I was forced to leave my country as a result of an uprising among a section of my people, headed by Clipriano Castro. After the revolution was in full sway, two important battles were fought, and my army was victorious in each, but through the treachery of members of my Cabinet, and particularly of my Vice-President, the insurgents were allowed to approach the capital. Knowing that if they once entered the city all hope would be gone, and deciding that the most patriotic act I could do would be thus preventing the unnecessary bloodshed of my faithful and patriotic followers."

"Since I have been in San Juan, a part of Castro's following has deserted him, and under José Hernandez, alias 'La Moca,' a revolution within a revolution has been started. I have seen this state of affairs, and it will be years before the country will become settled. Venezuela is now on the verge of anarchy. Uprisings will continue, and the country will be torn by civil strife."

SHIPPING BILL.

NEW PROVISION THIS YEAR.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The shipping bill was introduced in the House today by Representative Payne of New York, who, with Senator Hanna, prepared and introduced the bill last year. Mr. Payne says it is the same in all essential particulars as the former bill, except that a provision is made that the bounty shall not exceed \$9,000,000 annually, and that foreign-built ships having American registry shall have only 50 per cent of the bounty rates provided. In case the total bounties exceed \$9,000,000 a pro rata allowance is to be made.

ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S DEATH

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The committee having in charge the Masonic celebration of the centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington has practically completed the arrangements for the public and has arranged a very satisfactory railroad rate to the United States to this city. A fare and one-third for the round trip has been promised them. Tickets will be on sale from the 12th to the 14th inst. to Washington, the return ticket being good from the 14th to the 18th inst.

An Odd English Custom.

[London Telegraph:] Certain ancient and quaint rent services, which are due to the Crown by the corporation of London, were, in accordance with custom, performed at the Remembrancer, in the Royal Courts of Justice, in the presence of a number of curious and interested spectators. Mr. George Pollock, the Remembrancer, made the usual explanatory statement as to the origin of the custom, and proclamation was then made. "Tenants and occupiers of a plot of land called 'The Moor' in the county of Salop, come fourth and do your service." The City Solicitor advanced and cut a fagot of wood with a hatchet and another with a bill-hook. Proclamation was next made: "Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called 'The Moor' in the county of St. Clement Danes in the county of Middlesex, come fourth and do your service." The City Solicitor on this occasion counter six horseshoes and sixty-one nails. The Queen's Remembrancer replied, "Good morning." Faithful suit and service given thus far were made, the ceremony ended.

The astonished stranger reluctantly complied, crying piteously that Treat was trying to ruin him. On examination of his person the police exclaimed: "Why, it's Advani," and sure enough, the crook of two continents, the king of bungo men, was again in jail, bobbing up as serenely as ever, under the charge of being Aguinaldo, and with his usual good luck.

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BEYOND THE SEA.

A FLYING TRIP THROUGH SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Ramblings Around Oporto on the Heels of the Plague—Four Thousand and Reis for a Carriage Ride—A Wheelbarrow Needed to Carry Off Ten Dollars in Portuguese Coin.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

OPORTO (Portugal). Nov. 12.—The traveler who has visited Rio de Janeiro finds many things in Oporto to remind him of that great Portuguese city on the other side of the world, Brazil, the former colony of Portugal and peopled like the mother-country in language, architecture and habits of life, as in the days of King Joao and the latest Dom Pedro. And then the money—the same milreis, so infinitesimal in value that if going shopping, you need a servant to carry a wheelbarrow, rather than a pocketbook.

On landing at Oporto, about the first thing you do is to seek some money-changers' establishment (there are seven in the quay,) and get your American greenbacks converted into Portuguese coins. You hand out \$10, pay porter's fees, carriage hire and incidental expenses, you buy out, as a starter, and are amazed at the amount of metal—copper, iron, brass and nickel which is piled upon the counter in return. It looks like old junk-store lids, pewter plates and tin cans tags which landlords attach to their keys to prevent them from being carried off in the pockets of their patrons. At \$10 is such an embarrassment of riches, it would surely require a cart to hold a hundred thousand! Bookkeepers and bank cashiers must have a hard time of it in this country, with the long rows of figures that represent the ordinary transactions of banking and mercantile firms. In the financial emigration of Portugal, 1,000 reis represent one cent, a quarter.

The word "reis" is the plural of milreis, and the latter unit of the monetary system equals one-twentieth of the American penny, and is written 00001. Fortunately, there is no such coin, the smallest being 10 reis. The pieces in circulation are copper nickel of 200 reis, which answers for a half dollar piece; another nickel of 100 reis and a copper coin of 40 reis. Whenever you buy anything in Portugal, a certain ungainly copper coin is sure to be returned in change, and not knowing what to do with it, you take it to the change, with the air of a John Jacob Astor. The truth is, it is worth less than a cent, and being too large to put into the pocket, is only fit for a paperweight, or to drive nails with.

The paperweight is lighter of course, but equally absurd, and there is more danger in handling it in this plague-smitten city. The dirty scrip, which nothing should induce you to touch, runs from 2 miles to a maximum of 500. Fancy a full proportioned pocket book of 500 reis!

It takes twenty miles, each worth 100 milreis, to pay for the carriage in which you ride from the landing, or railway station, to a hotel. It is a long, up-hill drive and the Jehu may turn a few more honest reels by pulling up other passengers en route. You observe that the breast of his checkered blouse which serves the triple purpose of coat, vest and shirt, bulges more and more as the journey progresses until at its end he looks like a "bloated" bonnet. He can only afford to travel in a second-class carriage, having a price tag of \$2.50 in his clothes!

One of these deceptive Portuguese bills closely resembles the dear old green-back of home, and has the satisfying figures, 500, engraved upon it, and sides and front express together with the corresponding words, "Quinhentos Reis." The feeling of wealth which the possession of a few of these produces in the mind of a stranger, is speedily dispelled, however, when he finds how little he can buy. Uncle Sam comes to reckon it over. Uncle Sam's money and wealth are all that is very moderate, after all.

You are delighted to note in Oporto, as in Brazil, the entire absence of female hats, and anything that resembles a flower-decker or feathered trimmings. Nellie, the widow of the paperboy, is a picture of health—sat in solemn majesty, discussing quarantine regulations with a view to keeping the plague out of the capital, and nobody thought of fighting it in Oporto with sulphur fumures and carbolic acid. When you consider that quarantine was to be established upward of twenty thousand people fled from Oporto, fearing not so much the plague as the scarcity of food sure to follow, and some of them even died of starvation, it is evident that the plague was not the only pestilence.

On the morning of November 10, 1860, a smallpox epidemic was declared in Oporto, and the disease was soon rampant, having a mortality of 100 per cent.

On the 12th, the first case of smallpox was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 14th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 15th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 17th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 18th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 20th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 21st, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 23rd, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 24th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 26th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 27th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 29th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 30th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 31st, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 1st, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 3rd, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 4th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 6th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 7th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 9th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 10th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 12th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 13th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 15th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 16th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 18th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 19th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 21st, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 22nd, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 24th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 25th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 27th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 28th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 30th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 31st, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 1st, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 2nd, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 4th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 5th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the first death occurred. The disease spread rapidly, and by the 7th, 100 cases had been reported.

On the 8th, the first case of cholera was reported, and the following day the

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

"Liner" advertisements for The Times left at the following places will receive prompt attention. Rate: one cent a word each insertion. Minimum charge for any advertisement, 15 cents:

F. D. Owen's Drug Store, Belmont avenue and Temple street.

Bryce Heights Drug Store, 1952 East First street.

Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. Kruell, Ph. G., prop., Central avenue and Twelfth street.

National Pharmacy, corner Sixteenth and Grand avenue.

H. W. Drenkel's Prescription Pharmacy, Twenty-fourth and Hoover. Phone Blue 1101.

The Times will receive at a minimum charge of 50 cents "liner" advertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

Liners.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CREAM CARAMELS—CHOCOLATE CARAMELS—HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES, PEANUT CRISPS—CRISP EVER DAY—15¢ A LB. S. BROADWAY.

OUR SCIENTIFIC OIL TREATMENT COMBINES THE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES FOR NERVOUS PROSTHESIS, PARALYSIS AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES. WE ALSO TREAT SKIN DISEASES; HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

Mrs. V. A. M. MISS V. A. M. 1101 N. Olive st. Tel. James 103.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND MASSAGE. Scientific method of eliminating specific health exercises, electrotherapy, facial and electric treatment, treatments given at private residence. Dr. W. H. Wager, 1101 N. Olive st. Tel. Spring 1212. Tel. male 500.

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED AND CURLED; OLD FEATHERS REMADE AND WILLED; JEWELRY, SILVER, GOLD, ETC., REPAIRED; TRICHTHIER, CLEANER AND Dyer; BOSTON DYE AND DRY CLEANING WORKS, 23 N. Spring st. Tel. James 103.

ALL PERSONS ALIVE HEREBY NOTIFIED to trust my wife, Selma, on my account I will not pay her bills, as she has deserted me and board without cause. Tel. Angeline, 1101 N. Main st. PETER STONE, 219 Fourth st.

MRS. KATHRYN CASE, WHO IS CONDUCTING A SMALL BOARDING-DEPARTMENT, is now comfortably situated in the W. HELLMAN BLDG., and is prepared to give notice as heretofore. Suite 201. Second-entrance.

A STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. WILL clean your carpet at 2¢ per yard; will clean and lay it. We guarantee all our work. Tel. 395. Tel. 1101 N. Main st. R. F. BENNETT Prop.

PLANT RUBBER CO. S. MACKINTOSHES positively guaranteed water-proof by inc. process. All kinds of shoes, hats, coats and mittens. MULLIN & CO.

FOR SALE—LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES in a very promising oil company headed by a man of the first class. Tel. 415. Box 77, TIMES OFFICE.

AN OIL BAKER WANTS DESKROOM WITH all people in Wilcox, Douglas or Laughlin buildings. Address: Box 81, TIMES OFFICE.

PROF. EARLEY GIVES FREE LECTURE tonight; subject, "Elective Affinity," and home experiments; diseases caused by 425 Spring.

LOCKRIDGE & PATTON'S DETECTIVE BUREAU. We do all kinds of detective work for \$100. An business confidential. 201 S. Main.

I WANT HANOSICK DESK, CHAIR, RUG, letter press, etc., etc., cheap for spot cash; no dealers. Address: F. box 46, TIMES OFFICE.

GREAT EASTERN STEAM CARPET CLEAN-ING CO., cor. Tenth and Grand ave. Tel. when you have cleaned and dryed 40 yards.

WANTED—A GOOD FURNITURE CAS-hando office furniture, second-hand; no dealers. F. box 45, TIMES OFFICE.

EXPERT HOUSE-MOVER, CORRESPOND-ence solicited. GEN. S. WALKER, 86 Ra-

TOVE REPAIRS RANGE TOPS, RANGER, water clamps. 82 Main st. Tel. green 192.

GOOD PAINTING AND PAPERING, RE-pairing, painting, papering. WALTER, 627 S. Spring.

SCREEN DOORS, 75¢, WINDOWS, 25¢, ADAMS MFG. CO., 742 S. Main st. Tel. red 273.

JORDAN'S PIONEER CARPET CLEAN-ING CO., 1101 N. Main st. Tel. main 217.

FOR WINDOW SASHES GO TO 1101 N. FA-CETTY, 222 S. SIXTH. Phone green 1856.

BOOKS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED, JONES BOOK STORE, 226 W. First st.

WANTED— Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

▲ strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

80-82 W. Second st., basement California Bank Building. Telephone 599.

Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. except Sunday.

MEM'S DEPARTMENT.

Man and wife wanted; gardener, \$25 etc.; man and wife, ranch, \$25 etc.; plow team, \$25 etc.; boy, block press, \$25 etc.; men, \$25 etc.; dog, \$25 etc.; private place, \$25 etc.; nurse, \$25 etc.; boy, \$25 etc.; wagon, \$25 etc.; boy learns horsekeeping; private place, \$25 etc.; month; mink and drive wagon, \$25 etc.; orange packer, \$25 box; machinist, \$25 etc.; German vineyard, stonemasons, \$25 etc.; ranch hand, \$25 etc.; tailors, miners, \$25 etc.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Two chambermaids, \$25 each; cook, institution, can take child, \$25; fry cook, \$25; waiter, \$25; maid, \$25; house, \$25; man, \$25; woman, \$25; maid; boy learns horsekeeping; private place, \$25 etc.; month; mink and drive wagon, \$25 etc.; orange packer, \$25 box; machinist, \$25 etc.; German vineyard, stonemasons, \$25 etc.; ranch hand, \$25 etc.; tailors, miners, \$25 etc.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWED-ISH COOK, \$25 etc.; maid, \$25 etc.; 40-acre al-falfa ranch and dairy, for proposition part. Address, with reference, F. box 100, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—REAL STATE OFFICE MAN, coffee representative; port, hotel, store and general work; janitor; man, wife; EDWARD NEWTON, 1101 N. Spring st.

WANTED—MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE manufacturing of leather goods, furs, furs, furs. Apply at the factory, W. H. HUTCHISON, 617 S. Los Angeles st.

WANTED—SIXTY-THREE OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices to \$100. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers.

WANTED—5 COACHMEN (SINGLE MEN) one for family, one for doctor, only persons of experience need apply. Room 212, S. Broadwater.

WANTED—A YOUTH ABOUT 18 TO be bright, active and willing to begin on small wages. GLOBE MILLS, 234 S. Third st.

WANTED—EASTERN AND OTHER GOOD help requiring permanent employment should inquire at room 212, S. Broadwater.

WANTED—A BOY LIVING NEAR 14TH AND Main st. Take care of horses each morning before 6 a.m. Apply at 1101 N. Main st.

WANTED—A BOY, 10 YEARS OLD, TO take care of horses each morning before 6 a.m. Apply at 1101 N. Main st.

WANTED—SIGN PAINTER. ADDRESS F. box 57, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A PRESS FEDER-AL. ADDRESS F. box 57, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CUTTER, with a few hundred dollars to buy half interest in take charge of established tailoring business, well located; references required. Address F. box 57, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SIGN PAINTER. ADDRESS F. box 57, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A PRESS FEDER-AL. ADDRESS F. box 57, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Help, Female.

WANTED—FOR LOOK AND FIND GIRL,

and 150, see employ in office this morning; 25 housegirls for good places city, Santa Monica, and Pasadena; to \$25; next day, 150 girls, \$15; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213rd, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313rd, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413rd, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513rd, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 60

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BRYAN'S BUNCOMBE.

LOS ANGELES—*Fortune's Fool*. William J. Bryan out-Joneses Chairman Jones in the rosate view which he takes, or professes to take, of the political situation, from the Democratic standpoint. A dispatch from Galveston, Tex., quotes Mr. Bryan as saying, among other foolish things, that if the Democratic vote should continue to increase during the next twelve months in the same ratio as shown by the recent elections, "it will not be a question of whether or not the Democrats can win but how large the majority will be." Bryan declared that he had no fear for the outcome, and added:

"The recent elections, to an unbiased mind, plainly indicate that the Democrats had the better of it in nearly all States in which elections were held. In Ohio, Mr. McKinley's home State, is the Democratic gain more clearly shown than anywhere else, except in Maryland and Nebraska. The vote given Jones was anti-Republican, and had he not been in the race it most assuredly would have gone to McLean. Next year, with the present ratio of increase, Ohio will go Democratic by a safe majority."

The late lamented Mark Tapley was not in it with these Democratic statesmen—Bryan, Jones, et al.—in the art of "coming out strong" under adverse conditions. There must be something abnormal in the mental condition of any person who can see, or professes to see, in the outcome of the recent elections anything specially encouraging to the Democratic party. It is quite possible that there are some expenses which might be curtailed without serious disadvantage to the public service. This, indeed, is probably true. It would be singular if there were not some leeks where so many and so varied interests are to be provided for. But, after all is said, there is probably no important government on earth which is better conducted, so far as financial considerations go, than that of the United States.

Without a doubt our amusing and esteemed friends of the Democratic party will raise a great howl, a few months hence—and coincidently during the pendency of the Presidential campaign—about the awful extravagance of the party at present in power. We expect this sort of thing as a matter of course every four years; and it is well that the howl is raised with more or less of periodicity. In a republican form of government, it is necessary and desirable that one political party should act as a check upon another, to the end that expenditures should be kept within reasonable limits, and that abuses of all kinds should be avoided, so far as possible. The criticisms of opposing political parties are wholesome and beneficial, if not carried to extremes. This fact should be borne constantly in mind by the dominant party, and expenditures should be so adjusted and adapted to the necessities of the government that the strictures of our opponents will be without effect, because not well founded.

The principal items of increase in the estimates are in the War Department, the Navy Department, or in connection with those departments more or less directly. Increased expenditures in this direction are to be expected, for obvious reasons. The administration will inevitably be criticised by its opponents on account of these increased expenditures, but there will be no lack of strong and convincing arguments in support of the course pursued by the administration, in the work of the War Department to which the increased expenditures are principally due.

The total appropriations of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which began its first session yesterday, will probably aggregate more than a billion dollars. It is not unlikely that they may reach \$1,400,000,000, or even \$1,500,000,000. But we became a "billion-dollar country" some years ago, and there will be no lack of revenue to pay all expenses that are legitimate and reasonable, no matter how high a figure the aggregate may reach.

Philadelphia is also desirous of having the next Republican National Convention held in her midst. The sudden change from the whirl of Chicago or St. Louis to the dormant atmosphere of Philadelphia might possibly be the part of wisdom. There is this, at least, to be said for Philadelphia: It cannot, by any possibility, introduce a hotter brand of weather to the assembled delegates than does the city on Lake Michigan, or the one on the Mississippi, whenever it becomes necessary to fashion a platform and nominate a President. It has been many years since a national convention has been held in the City of Brotherly Love, and her request, especially in view of the fact that she has started out to raise \$100,000 as a teaser, should be given serious consideration.

The fact that Mr. Bryan gave out an interview on Sunday would seem to indicate that all days look alike to the gentleman from the shores of the ragged Plate.

THE INTERNATIONAL WORRY.

The continued, and at times acrimonious, discussion of Joseph Chamberlain's recent speech at Leicester, would hardly seem to be warranted by a careful reading of the text of the distinguished gentleman's remarks. It seems quite plain to us that Mr. Chamberlain, in his address, discussed the matter of a sentimental alliance, rather than one based upon official agreement between three of the great powers. It is certain not an evil or a wicked thing to express the hope that the three most highly civilized nations of the world—the United States, Great Britain and Germany—shall unite, as far as may be possible, for the preservation of peace between each other and between other countries and themselves, and through such continued peace to foster the happiness and welfare of the people of these nations and of other nations. There is certainly no extensive sentiment in America in favor of a fixed alliance between this nation and any European nation, but an alliance of good will, friendship and kindness between nations, no matter what their name nor in what part of the world they are situated, is always to be desired. We fail to see any occasion for jingo talk in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's utterances, nor any provocation for the acid remarks that are appearing in newspapers on both sides of the pond. It is plain to be seen that misconstructions have been placed upon the outgoings of the distinguished English statesman, and that their spirit has been warped by prejudiced minds, and wholly without reason.

SWEET CHICAGO SNOW.

That was certainly a characteristic telegram which the Chicago Tribune sent to the New York World, on occasion of the test of a rapid automatic telegraph system between the national metropolis and Perkopolis. The World inquired as to the weather in Chicago, whenupon the Tribune replied: "It is snowing in Chicago, but it is pleasant Chicago snow." As is well known to those who have visited the Windy City, there is something about Chicago's snow which resembles the kisses of angels; the odor of orange blossoms; the sighing of summer breezes across summer seas; the laugh of maidens; the prattle of children; the songs of larks and nightingales; the caresses of those who love us; the music of edian harps; the glimmer of sunshine upon billowing fields of yellow grain, and the lulling melodies of mothers' lullabies.

In no other part of the world has snow any of these winsome characteristics, but in Chicago, when it snows on the Tribune building, there is all of these things, if you hear the Tribune tell it. What to any one else is a howling blast, is to the Tribune in the streets of Chicago, but zephyrs from the isles of the blest, and when the mercury is marking 10 deg. in the little glass tube in Chicago, our esteemed contemporary can never read the figures to exceed 72 deg. How joyous it is to be able to accept whatever is coming, and be glad it has come.

An Ohio man has come to the front in defense of Mr. Roberts of Utah, and it must be acknowledged that he makes some particularly strong points in favor of the gentleman who is so voluminously wed.

He points out the fact that Mr. Roberts was an active advocate of the abolition of polygamy, but that, once having, under a wrong religion, taken to himself a plurality of wives, it would not be just, by any course of reasoning, to cast away the overplus, even should he be able to determine which one of the mess of wives he desires to keep.

It is plain to be seen that wives cannot be treated as one treats blind kittens, i.e., by picking out a favorite one and drowning the rest. Like all other questions, it is quite evident that the Roberts question has two sides to it. The wisdom of Congress will certainly be seriously taxed to arrive at a fair adjustment of the problem it has in hand.

The San Francisco Chronicle makes a suggestion that if ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas wants to try with Bryan on the next national Democratic ticket, he "would better change his name first or he will go into the campaign seriously handicapped." We trust the Governor will ignore this suggestion. Should he be successful in getting on the ticket, his name will add an element of picturesqueness to the next campaign which no lover of the unique would miss for 30 cents.

When the Senate gets through with Mr. Quay, and the House finishes up the case of Mr. Roberts, perhaps the business of the country may be permitted to proceed, and Congress enabled to do, therefore, what it is paid for doing. The country will be delighted to see these two cases disposed of without extended debate; the spellbinder should save himself for the next campaign, when there will be ample opportunity for the airing of eloquence.

A Berlin paper announces, on the authority of Dr. Leyds, that Gen. Lord Methuen has been bottled up at Modder River, the force that has been investing Ladysmith being on one side of him, while his retreat is cut off by Commandant Delarce, who is operating near Kaffir's Kop. Should this be the case, we will shortly be treated, no doubt, to the imitation of a general cutting his way through the enemy.

The New York Sun has found that, at last, the very fullest measure of fame has come to Col. Bryan. It says: "His melodramatic mug is the headpiece of a patent medicine advertisement, an honor worthy of the great peripatetic who has been hawking so loudly his Gold Standard Edicidator, his Imperial Killer, and his Rough On Octopuses."

The Nebraska colonel probably feels that a great statesman must keep himself before the people, even though it be necessary to use his portrait as a

puff for somebody's pills, liver regulator, nerve tonic or lung tester. In fact, we know of no one whose picture could so well be used in exploiting the advantages of a lung tester as that of the hunter who has just come out of the wilds of Texas and permitted himself to be interviewed.

In view of the fact that the rebellion in the Philippines is really ended, the Chicago Record suggests that: "Mr. Bryan should hurry from the woods to look up a new issue." We suggest that Mr. Bryan might take up the issue of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, without the consent of any other nation on earth.

If it shall finally be determined that the telegraph and express companies must pay the revenue tax on telegrams and express receipts, the people who have been paying the freight during the past year and half, or such a matter, will probably take occasion to wonder how they are going to get their money back.

London Punch threatens to publish an American edition. This will certainly defeat all idea of an alliance between us and the mother country. There are some things that Americans find it impossible to stand, and an American edition of Punch would be several of them.

The Baltimore American suggests that perhaps the anti-imperialists of Boston have Aguinaldo's address. We fear that even so close a friend of Ag's as Mr. Atkinson must find it impossible to keep track of the young dictator's change of address.

In the course of a few hours' shooting in Windsor Park, Kaiser William, with a magazine rifle, killed 32 rabbits and 17 pheasants, and it wasn't much of a day for hunting, either.

An Oregon girl set a bear trap, and caught a man in it. Thus do we see that the Oregon girl can give her sisters in the other States pointers, even if the lady does wear web-feet.

Those who have diamonds to sell will find the present a propitious time to get rid of them, as because of the Boer war they have advanced in price some 50 per cent.

From all appearances, President Diaz of Mexico is going to have almost as easy a walkover in 1900 as will William McKinley, President of the United States.

The Democrats are puzzled by the Roberts case, according to the dispatches. Even so, they have not very much the best of the rest of the country.

Alaska is said to want statehood, but the chances are that she does not want it half so badly as some of the fellows up in that Territory want the offices.

It appears clearly evident that Aguinaldo has at last found a capital that will stay hidden from the rude gaze of those inquisitive Yankee soldiers.

It is entirely likely that the man who finds Aguinaldo will have to be expert at picking amgos out of a crowd.

Mr. Roberts has temporarily stood aside without waiving any of his rights. Be it so.

Speaking about allies, what's the matter with the Macabebes?

SINCE MAW JOINED THE CLUB.

My ma has joined som' woman's club an' I ain't no good as a thing. But havin' just the boldest time I've ever had, by jing. I go out every day and play all around the neighbourhood, An' no one tells me when I start, "Re-ally, you ain't no good." If I feel like it, I behave, an' if I don't I'm tough. An' when the other kids get gay, I give their ears a cuff. For I'm the whole thing round here now, an' I ain't no cheap dub, Since my ma went downtown one day an' joined a woman's club.

I can't spend time to go to school; I have to stay at home, mind the bell, an' take the cards of visitors that come. It's heaps of fun to meet a lot of ladies and their daddies.

An' tell 'em that my maw is not a-livin' here no more. I gab about my paw an' me, an' sometimes almost die. To see 'em wingle round an' try to find out the whole story, I spout like they think she's been divorced, an' all that flub-a-dub—I tell you life's a picnic since ma joined a woman's club.

My paw an' I get dinner now down to a restaurant.

And his good as he can be, an' gives me what I want: I have ice cream—all I can eat—an' oranges an' such.

An' every night I eat enough, paw says to kill the Dutchy, I get plum pudding, cake, an' such like, strong and black.

Just like the kind they bring to paw, an' he don't send it back.

I like to live like this, you bet; we have such bully grub.

An' I shant kick if my maw goes an' joins another club.

—(Minneapolis Journal.)

To Avoid Freight Blockades.

[Cambridge News.] The Erie has a long list of men at work at Miller's Station, lengthening the sidings, and it is understood that the switches at that place will also be made longer soon. The tremendous business of the Erie since the new era of prosperity set in has demanded many such improvements as noted above, and still blockades will be a constant nuisance.

The Erie never before in its history had so much business as during the present year, or handled so many trains or worked its men so many hours at the shops. A good many employees of the road who were inclined to be working out before us the tragedie of the player's own life, and not merely

following the lines and business of a play.

Leaving the ethics of the question aside, then, we must agree that "Magda," the playwright, has shown wonderful skill in constructing, and a keen insight into human nature.

The play has seemingly disclosed

before the curtain rises the secret

of the plot, but the author has

done his best to cover it.

The play is a powerful drama,

but it is not a tragedy.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE
WATER-BOND BIDS.

TWO CONDITIONAL PROPOSALS
TO BUY THE ISSUE.

Probability That the City Will Readvert—School-bond Litigation in Prospect—Sunset Park Dedicated.

Charles T. Moory on Trial Before Judge Smith, Charged With the Crime of Murdering His Wife.

Lou Simpson Must Pay a Big Fine for Keeping a Disorderly House. Big Divorce Day Yesterday.

Only two proposals to purchase the water bonds were received by the Council yesterday. Both bids were conditional, and it is not probable that either on will be favorably considered by the Finance Committee or the Council. Eastern bond-buyers think that the money market will be easier after the beginning of the new year and advise the city to wait before trying to dispose of the issue.

The law firm of Dillon & Hubbard has been retained by City Clerk Hance from Mason Lewis & Co., "CHICAGO," Nov. 29, 1899.

"C. H. Hance, City Clerk—Dear Sir: Entering on \$1,000,000 3½ per cent, 1 to 40 years bonds to be sold by your city December 2; we understand that there is litigation between the water works company and the city, and the probabilities are that an injunction will be sued out to prevent delivery of the bonds to the water works. We have a syndicate formed for the purpose of making you a liberal bid upon the grading of the street.

The proceedings for sidewalking and curbing Eighth street from Main to Pedro street were abandoned.

"You will undoubtedly be able to secure a more satisfactory price if you hold out after the litigation has been disposed of, and the bonds can be promptly delivered, and we can see no particular reason for your receiving bids in the present condition of the money market, and have them tied up by litigation. We have had the pleasure of making you a liberal bid upon the grading of the street.

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"The following ordinances proposed by Councilman Vetter for the improvement of the condition of sidewalks and streets were passed by the Council:

The new measures provide certain regulations for teamsters and for keeping the sidewalks clear of dirt and rubbish.

The Council ordered many items of street work done in various parts of the city. Proposed for the improvement of Washington street, between Hoover and Normandie avenue, two four-deefer roads.

The pay roll of the police department for November, aggregating \$568.81, was approved yesterday by the Council. The opposition.

Charles T. Moory was placed on trial yesterday on the charge of murdering his wife, Martha, on September 15, 1899, at their residence on San Julian street, near Twelfth.

Judge Smith, after yesterday's argument of the People in the finding of a \$500 for conducting a disorderly house. Simpson is proprietor of the United Republican Club on Los Angeles street.

The divorce mill yesterday ground out four decrees. The number of marriage licenses issued was seven.

LAT THE CITY HALL!
ONLY TWO BIDS RECEIVED.

SCARCITY OF PROPOSALS FOR THE WATER-BOND ISSUE.

Not Probable That the City Will Entertain Either of the Bids—Steps Taken to Establish the Validity of the School Bonds—Sunset Park Finally Dedicated.

But two bids were received yesterday for the water bonds, and both were conditional. This had been expected, in view of the opinion rendered last week by J. F. Dillon, the bond lawyer, on the school bonds. When the time came for the Council to award the water-bond bids yesterday, Councilman Pessell, who in the absence of President Silver occupied the chair, asked whether it was the pleasure of the Council to proceed with the opening of bids. One or two of the members of the Council have been in favor of postponing the opening of the proposals until after the school-bond question was settled, but not a word was said on the floor of the Council chamber yesterday, and the clerk accordingly opened the two bids presented.

One of the bids was late in arriving and was not presented at the Council chamber until five minutes after the first it was proposed to reject the bid, but in view of the exceeding dearth of proposals for the purchase of the bonds it was finally decided to admit it.

The first proposal opened was from the Adams-Phillips Company, a local firm representing a number of Pasadena citizens. The offer was written on a letter head bearing the word "Pasadena," but was not dated. A check for \$21,000 was inclosed. The bid reads as follows:

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Los Angeles, Cal.—Gentlemen: For the entire issue of the water-works bonds of your city, aggregating \$1,000,000, and interest at 3½ per cent, payable semi-annually, and the bonds being forty years serial, we will give par, accrued interest, and a premium of \$7,000; provided you furnish the opinion of Judge J. F. Dillon showing them a legal and binding issue upon the city; or we will furnish the city money to make up the difference between the amount of the proposed issue of \$200,000 school bonds, and has asked us to do so soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made, and if accepted we take the bonds and pay a premium of \$500. If the water company does not accept the tender, the bonds to be returned to the city, and the accrued interest to be paid by us at any time your bonds are not accepted. Enclosed please find certified check as per your advertisement, which we request returned as soon as satisfactory bond can be executed in the city's favor for a reasonable amount.

ADAMS-PHILLIPS COMPANY.
"Per John H. Adams, president."

The second proposal was a conditional bid for a part of the bonds from W. J. Hayes & Sons of Cleveland, O. This company proposes to purchase a part of the bonds, provided they are given an option on the remainder up-

till the middle of next February. Following is the wording of the bid:

CLEVELAND (O.) Nov. 27, 1899.—C. H. Hance, City Clerk—Dear Sir: Referring to the waterworks bonds to be sold December 4, for twenty-five bonds of \$1000 each, aggregating \$25,000, dated November 1, 1899, bearing 3½ per cent interest, due \$1000 November 1, 1900, and annually thereafter, we will pay par, premium of \$212, and accrued interest to date of delivery, provided you will give us an option on the balance of the bonds at a proportionate price until February 15, 1899. We enclose certified check for \$500. Please inform us as to result of sale.

"Respectfully submitted,
[Signed] W. J. HAYES & SONS."

In explanation of the terms of this bid, C. H. Hance, City Clerk—Dear Sir: We sent you last evening a bid on your bonds, and while we realize that it is not such a bid as you desire, still, in view of the present condition of the money market, it is the best we can do. We feel that these water bonds, provided all of the legal questions have been cleared up, should bring fully as much as the school bonds, which were sold some weeks ago. We think that the bonds should bring 10% after the 1st of January, but at the present time money is in such great demand that there is no market for such interest-bearing securities.

"We think, however, that after January 1, the rates will be lower, and the bonds should be offered at that time, or the sale postponed, you would realize a much higher price. If you could arrange to sell the bonds in installments of say \$500,000, three months apart, we think that the price will be even higher. There are very few houses who care to take a \$2,000,000 issue of one city and in one block.

"Hoping that the results of this trial will eventually result to your satisfaction, and to that of the city, we remain very truly yours,

[Signed] W. J. HAYES & SONS."

The following self-explanatory letter has been received by City Clerk Hance from Mason Lewis & Co., "CHICAGO," Nov. 29, 1899.

"C. H. Hance, City Clerk—Dear Sir: Entering on \$1,000,000 3½ per cent, 1 to 40 years bonds to be sold by your city December 2; we understand that there is litigation between the water works company and the city, and the probabilities are that an injunction will be sued out to prevent delivery of the bonds to the water works. We have a syndicate formed for the purpose of making you a liberal bid upon the grading of the street.

The proceedings for sidewalking and curbing Eighth street from Main to Pedro street were abandoned.

"You will undoubtedly be able to secure a more satisfactory price if you hold out after the litigation has been disposed of, and the bonds can be promptly delivered, and we can see no particular reason for your receiving bids in the present condition of the money market, and have them tied up by litigation. We have had the pleasure of making you a liberal bid upon the grading of the street.

The hearing for sidewalking and curbing Eighth street from Main to Pedro street were abandoned.

"The following ordinances proposed by Councilman Vetter for the improvement of the condition of sidewalks and streets were passed by the Council:

The new measures provide certain regulations for teamsters and for keeping the sidewalks clear of dirt and rubbish.

PLANNED AND PROSECUTED.

As a result of the report of the City Attorney with regard to the signatures placed on the protest against the improvement of Washington street, from Hoover street to Normandie avenue, the Council yesterday voted to abandon all proceedings for the grading of the street.

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THE ORDINANCES PASSED.

The ordinances proposed some time ago by Councilman Vetter for keeping the streets and sidewalks of the city free from dirt and rubbish, were passed yesterday by the Council. One of the ordinances prohibits persons driving upon or along any of the public streets, from permitting any filth, dirt, garbage or rubbish to drop upon the surface of the street under penalty of fine not exceeding \$10.

The other ordinance provides that all persons owing property in the city of Los Angeles, shall be required to keep the sidewalk and space between curb and property line free from dirt and rubbish.

CLEAN STREETS.

VETTER'S ORDINANCES PASSED.

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Questions of Law.

[This department is edited by J. C. Welles, author "Res Adjudicata," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property," "Married Women," "Juries and Courts," etc. All questions of general public interest will be answered in this column. Others will be answered if mailed without charge if stamp is inclosed for reply.]

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

R. A. H. asks: Does the government own the land to (extreme) high water mark, or only to normal or ordinary tide? Every year about the time rent is due, for ground leased at the beach, a discussion arises as to who owns the land, some maintaining that it belongs to the government, and therefore no private party has any right to collect rent therefrom.

"Extreme" high water mark is a standard so indefinite as to be of no practical use whatever—except indeed on the seashore with the regular tides. The rule of boundary there is that land bounded by the seashore extends only to the high-tide line. (37 Cal., 432; 63 Cal., 126; 75 Cal., 406; 70 Cal., 206.)

And a patent from the United States government for land bordering on a stream in which the tide ebbs and flows, by which is unnavigable, fact; does the grant extend to the land below high-water mark as measured by the tide, unless expressly declaring explicitly the contrary. (69 Cal., 122.)

The general rule is that the boundary of riparian tract on a navigable stream is the middle of the tide, and extends to the normal ebb or high water. The bed of a river is a public highway of the State, and within its absolute control, subject only to the rights of commerce. (47 Cal., 536.) But title along a stream not navigable extends to the middle of the tide, and however to the restrictions of general rights to water of all the proprietors along the stream, and the owner has the right to charge rent to the middle of the stream in such case. (69 Cal., 256; 70 Cal., 229.)

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

C. H. P. asks: Can a firm be held for one of their agents signing a contract when the agent did not have the legal power to do so?

The firm cannot be held for an unauthorized contract of an agent unless the firm knew of the act, or the agent of the agency, or unless the firm in some way led the other party to believe that the agent had authority to make the contract.

LAND CASES.

H. J. M. writes: In The Times of October 31, 1895, I read of the big land case appeal of the Southern Pacific Railroad and Texas Pacific, called by The Times "Overlapping Land Case." I, as well as others, am interested in the thirty-mile limit—knowing as the indemnity strip—that the right of overlapping grant had been settled, and the case mentioned was from the overlapping along the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to the Colorado River, including the thirty-mile limit.

If you will tell me what you are interested in the lands within the thirty-mile or indemnity belt of the grant for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the overlap of said grant with the grant for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and doubtful as to the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District, rendered on September 26, last. That was a suit brought by the United States to quiet the title in the United States to all the lands within the overlap of the grants for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, both main and branch lines, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in the State of California. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company claims the right to select and decide what parts of land fall within the indemnity limit of either its branch line or main-line grants, and within the limits of the Atlantic and Pacific grant because the grant for the Atlantic and Pacific has been forfeited, and the lands restored to the public domain, and the lands were not taken in 1888. The court in its decision held against the claim of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, basing its decision upon previous decisions of the United States Supreme Court in cases involving grants for the Southern Pacific Company, namely, 146 U. S., 508, 598, and 165 U. S., 1. If there has been an appeal taken in this case by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company it is for the purpose of further presenting the matter to the Supreme Court. I would like to know if such an appeal has been filed, it is not believed that a reversal of the decision appealed from will be secured in the United States Supreme Court.

FAIR.

C. H. R. writes: A has land and chattels to the amount of \$1500. A transfers all to B, and goes straightway to C and procures his indorsement of a note for \$100, by telling him everything is all right. Comes to A driving the horse and buggy that he sold to B, and saying nothing about his sale to B. Transfer from A to B recorded, but not known to any of the neighbors. How does it place A?

It seems to place A in the role of a rogue, but in the statement stands, the trier would not be sufficient to sustain a criminal prosecution for obtaining the indorsement by false pretenses. A good many fraudulent acts are beyond the reach of the law, and merely void of the practice of personal conduct. Often one who sells his fingers in consequence of too freely troubling a neighbor, who misses the truth, must bear the consequences for him, self without the aid of the law.

HOMESTEAD—DOWER RIGHTS.

Mrs. H. M. W. writes: The deed for my home and my children's home in this city is recorded in the name of my husband, who is here only occasionally. Can I file a homestead in my name and in this less receive the insurance? Can I acquire a claim on the house so that I may will it to my children? (2.) Please inform me what share of Nebraska land the law grants the wife in that State, and will it be hers outright?

(1.) Inasmuch as your husband fails to declare a homestead you have a right to do so, even if the land belongs to him, and under the circumstances you name, your right can doubtless be effectively exercised. If the property is your separate property, you can certainly make a claim on the homestead in the domicile otherwise by positive act. The property being yours, you can devise it by will to your children. And you can insure and recover the insurance in case of loss.

(2.) Inasmuch as a widow with children is entitled to one-third part of all lands which the husband owned during the marriage, unless she signs deeds thereto, but for her lifetime only. It is not hers "outright." She has a life estate, however, which she can sell to any purchaser.

MARRIAGE BY CONTRACT.

T. J. F. writes: (1.) Is a marriage by contract legal in this State? (2.) Are there any laws in this State prohibiting a man and woman from living together unless they are married?

(1.) Formerly it was, but not now. (2.) Is a state of adultery? Yes; otherwise no.

RIGHT OF MORTGAGEE OF REAL ESTATE.

J. S. B. asks: (1.) Has the owner of mortgaged property the right to put

FATAL SMASH-UP ON DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

REAR-END COLLISION KILLS SIX PERSONS OUTRIGHT.

down and operate oil wells on the property or lease to others, for the same purpose?

(2.) If he does without the consent of the mortgagee, does he commit waste, and can he be restrained or sued for damages?

(3.) Will the mortgagee by accepting rent from such lease, to develop oil on the premises, become in any way a party to the lease or waive any of his rights as mortgagee or render himself liable to hindrance or delay if he wishes at any time to foreclose on the security?

(4.) Is the mortgagee obliged in order to protect his interests to take any note or action in regard to such a lease or such a taking over of the property from the premises or may he ignore the fact, hide his time, and be free to foreclose at any time he chooses?

P. S. Will the answers published in this department from time to time ultimately give a volume would be both popular and useful. I should myself like to purchase such a synopsis of the current laws of the State.

(1.) A mortgagor has a right to all the property, used or not, as owner, but he has no right to commit waste, and the mortgagee can restrain him by injunction from so doing. It would be, however, the province of the court to decide whether or not the acts complained of is waste. Waste like fire, flood, etc., done by the mortgagee, must be manifested by the circumstances. Accepting rent from a lease by the mortgagor would make the mortgagor a quasi party to the lease so far as the developer is concerned, but this is not proof of his right to foreclose the mortgage in default of payment. He may, if he sees fit, ignore the transaction between the mortgagor and the developer without injuring his right to foreclose. On foreclosing all development would pay up to the mortgagee, save and otherwise it is difficult to say what the mortgagee has to do with such lease, unless it can be made to appear an act of waste.

(2.) P. S. Whether the queries and answers which appear in The Times will be published in book form is a matter exclusively with the publishers.

KIPLING'S VERSE.

ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTIC FORCE, NOT BEAUTY.

[Paul Elmer More in the December Atlantic:] Of the love of pure beauty there is singularly little in Kipling in comparison with the force and breadth of his genius, says Paul Elmer More.

The December Atlantic: His most remarkable work probably is the poem "The Ballad of East and West."

George W. Pierce, one of the injured,

is a well-known mining man, secretary of the Golden Fleece Mining Company, which owns valuable mines at Lake City, Colorado.

A. M. Johnston, who was killed, was an elder brother of J. C. Osgood, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and was cashier for that company.

H. R. Matthews, another of those killed, was traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.

At the offices of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—in this city—it was

said that a brakeman was sent back to signal the second train, but that the light in his lantern became extinguished and he was unable to stop the train.

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is a well-known mining man, secretary of the Golden Fleece Mining Company, which owns valuable mines at Lake City, Colorado.

A. M. Johnston, who was killed, was president of the Arkansas Midland Railway. His son, A. M. Johnston, who was traveling with him, had his back broken and will probably die.

I have attempted thus far to show how the poetry of "The Seven Seas" has the dominant strain and the deficiencies of the Anglo-Saxon temper; there is a curious interest in comparing with it another volume of almost equal popularity, in which all that is un-English might seem to have come to flower. Within the body of the people has sprung up of late a very small circle of men to whom the restlessness of the race is distinctly repellent: they are Quietists and worshippers of pure beauty. The movement began with the Pre-Raphaelites who sought in mediaeval Italy all that was wanting in the England about them, and has since spread to America, where it has manifested a kind of malcontent. For the very reason that they are cut off from the broader sympathies of actual life, there is something inefficient in their work, something very fair and fragile, which we are wont to stigmatize as effeminate or dilettante. Beauty and form are indeed the female elements of art, which has been often observed, must embrace both the masculine and feminine principles to accomplish its best results. But alone and unsupported by the virility of thought and action, the love of beauty has always a tendency to become effeminate and inefficient. It is just this flavor of grace apart from sound character that appeals to the group of dilettantes in Fitzgerald's translation of Rubaiyat. English poetry contains nothing more exquisitely lovely than such stanza as this:

"Earth could not answer; nor the

Seas that mourn

In flowing Purple, of their Lord

forlorn;

Nor could Heaven, with all his signs

reveal'd.

And hidden by the sleeve of Night and Morn."

There is in such writing all the curiosities of Horace, His heart was in the work, and he was proud of it. It may be that his methods were not wholly in accord with the general line of policy of which Krutschoff is the master, and among the more notable movements. So far as symposia and friendship may have gone, Ludlow belonged rather to "the old crowd," the men that followed Stanford rather than Huntington, but, in fine, he was not much of a follower of anybody. He just did his work and let it go at that.

Make a few friends of the Mammon of Unrighteousness. Ludlow had not that sort of wisdom. He could not crawl.

Now follow Heaven, with all his signs

revel'd.

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EQUIPPING AN ARMY.

WHAT THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL HAS TO DO.

Stupendous Work of That Department Like That of a Great Trust With Agencies Throughout the World.

Everything Which the Army Needs or Uses, Except Food, Weapons and Ammunition, Always Supplied With Celerity.

Some Things Which the Department Has Done in the Newly Acquired Possessions — Transportation an Important Feature.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—In a room on the third floor of the War Department sits a man who would be well equipped to conduct some gigantic trust with agencies in every country on the globe. He is Gen. M. I. Ludington, the Quartermaster-General of the Army. The business he transacts covers a wider range of topics and more miles of territory than that of any other man in the United States, either in public or private life, and now that the country has somewhat recovered from the frenzy of criticism that ran against everybody connected with the War Department, both the innocent and the guilty, it may be worth while to submit something of a statement of what the business department of the United States army amounts to.

The Quartermaster-General is the great provider of the army. He doesn't buy the food nor the weapons and munition, but he buys everything else, and this is what makes his business so big. Even a bare enumeration of his duties would fill half a column or more of a newspaper. Among the staples he buys regularly are clothing, tents, band instruments, table ware, fuel, forage, stationery, lumber, furniture, straw for bedding for both soldiers and horses and mules, text books, papers and equipment for post schools, wagons, ambulances, carts, saddles, harness, and so forth almost without end.

He has to provide the transportation whenever the army wants to move anything, by land or water, and he must be up to taking care of soldiers, horses and munitions in this respect to almost any number or amount at short notice. He must also provide materials for bridge building and other hardware, and camp equipment that must be able to construct a railroad and to run the same. He must construct wharves and buy and manage a fleet of vessels. He must hire or buy such grounds as the War Department needs for any purpose anywhere in the world. And he must bury the ordinary dead, provide suitable headstones for the graves of all soldiers and take care of all military cemeteries.

There are a great many other things he has to do, but the foregoing gives a rough outline of most of the work which Gen. Ludington has to spend annually nearly \$50,000,000 of money of the people of the United States. To get even a tolerable idea of the far-reaching nature of the Quartermaster-General's business, and of how this money is spread over the country and overseas, the reader will have to take a look at the Philippines, where the army is objecting to the way the army transports to move anything, by land or water, and he must be up to taking care of soldiers, horses and munitions in this respect to almost any number or amount at short notice. He must also provide materials for bridge building and other hardware, and camp equipment that must be able to construct a railroad and to run the same. He must construct wharves and buy and manage a fleet of vessels. He must hire or buy such grounds as the War Department needs for any purpose anywhere in the world. And he must bury the ordinary dead, provide suitable headstones for the graves of all soldiers and take care of all military cemeteries.

BROKE ALL RECORDS.

In looking over the Quartermaster-General's work since the Spanish war commenced, some things are brought to view that are record-breakers. For instance, the British are at present indulging in a grand demonstration, costing \$60,000,000, in South Africa, yet the figures here show that Gen. Ludington, since May of last year, transported by water quite a bit more than 300,000 people and has not lost a single life, through any fault in the transportation service, in doing it. Over 1,000,000 animals were transported across the Pacific, either out or back, or both. During the same period over 30,000 animals were transported by water. The English papers, which are saying that the present fleet of John Bull has never been equalled, are evidently not familiar with what Brother Jonathan has been up to. In addition to this, 121 officers and 376 enlisted men, Spanish prisoners of war, have been sent home from the Philippines at a cost of \$183.

Then there is the railway transportation. Of course, practically every man hauled by water had first to be given a ride on the cars, while many who were taken to different points in this country never reached the water to be hauled by boat. The total passengers hauled by the government is considerably over a million, the exact figures in each case being unattainable because the reports for the latest transactions are not yet received. These are among the things done, but what strikes one with the greatest force is the infinite number of things, both big and little, that have been accomplished, and are being accomplished every day by the Quartermaster's Department.

The movement of freight is one of the astonishing items. It runs up into thousands and thousands of tons, yet the vast bulk and weight do not become so much of a surprise as the variety of the articles handled and the vast importance of business sections, buying and collecting them. To illustrate this point the new military station at Honolulu may be mentioned. The quartermaster has there erected twenty buildings from bath-houses 12x12 feet in size, to barracks 100x150 feet. There are four of these latter, besides a ware house, even larger. And yet every nail, every foot of lumber and every shingle had to be bought somewhere in the United States and shipped out there, when the ships were chartered for loaded by equipments, furniture, wagons and animals, and stores embracing every conceivable want of a soldier, including clothing, food and medicines. Yet all this was accomplished in about nine months, without disturbing the field and at home. It is stated that no less than twenty States had to be drawn upon for the government

property assembled in the Hawaiian Islands in that length of time.

WORK DONE IN CUBA.

And the same thing has been done in other places, sometimes on a larger scale, and sometimes on a smaller, but always with celerity. In Havana Gen. Ludington has fitted out a great rendezvous, known as Camp Columbia. Here he has constructed 150 buildings, using 500,000 board feet of wood, laid 38,000 feet of water pipe, and 20,000 feet of sewer, built two pumping stations, constructed nearly a mile of railroad, rebuilt seventeen miles of wagon road, and fitted out the whole place like a little city. Other Cuban points have also received special attention, much of the work being of such a permanent character as to speak eloquently of the intention of this government in the matter of ever letting go of Cuba. The Camp Columbia barracks alone cost \$170,000. In Puerto Rico fifty-two buildings have been erected in Guanica, thirty-one in Tricorona, six, and also a pier and railroad; in Cabanas, twenty-eight. Much other work has been done in Havana in the way of cleaning up buildings, handling rations for the sick, etc. In the town of Santiago and ten towns of solid construction were put up, and time was also found to chase up and recover a large portion of the property and animals abandoned in the vicinity of Gen. Shafter's army. In other cities and provinces new buildings have been erected, or the Spanish houses completely overhauled and fixed up.

In Porto Rico the Quartermaster's Department has also done an amazing amount of work, principally in rebuilding the government structures in about seventeen towns, and fitting up some modern conveniences. These structures are put into plumbing and ventilation with all the zest of the professional, but without wearing diamonds. An immense corral has also been established in one place, where all animals are inspected, and those found infected with glanders are shot.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

When it comes to doing business in the Philippines, however, the real test of the efficiency of the department is reached. While the transactions in the United States are simple, in the Philippines they are more complicated, and they afford a comparatively easy problem to that of taking care of an army of 60,000 men on the other side of the world. The one item of coal alone is enough to give the Quartermaster-General a headache. This is not alone due to the number of men, but to the fact that the proper points, so that the fleet of transports may not be delayed, but it also includes the all but insurmountable difficulty of procuring the means to get the coal aboard the transports at some exceedingly awkward places. For instance, in Manila, the coal had to be hauled by hand, as there were no coal docks. Now there has been provided a hoisting apparatus which will handle 600 tons a day. At Honolulu the coaling is also done by hand, but the Hawaiians doing the business. Since they have been American citizens, these laborers have organized a union, and by means of it Uncle Sam up for a wage of \$2 per day of eight hours, with double pay for nights and Sundays. Much of the coal used on the Pacific comes from Australia, and this coal laid down at Honolulu costs the government \$7.75 per ton.

When one end of the railroad between Manila and Dagupan was captured, the Quartermaster's Department gave a brilliant example of the stuff the Americans are made of. All the disabled engines and rolling stock were speedily repaired, the track which had been torn up by the insurgents restored, and the line put into operation upon the same plan as prevails on railroads in the United States. And while Manila had been captured, an assistant quartermaster proved himself a capable and efficient general manager, while Corp. Halsch (now Lieut.) of the Twentieth Kansas, showed the excellence of his training in private life by becoming a first-class engineer of railroads. With the exception of one or two brief intervals when the rebels lifted spans, the rails and buried them, the road has been in constant and regular operation, on a schedule fitted to the needs of the business to be done.

Once the rebels had to handle, especially at first, the unloading of the transports. This was due to the lack of wharfage and the shallow water along the shore. Even the regular small boats of the ships drew too much water to be of use, and the natives had to be called in to help. The amount of labor this involved is easily imagined when it is understood that these craft would only carry from 50 to 100 tons of freight each, and a little rough water — always threatened to sweep away the boats.

As soon as the campaign began, the department had to tackle the matter of land transportation, and this furnished many new and strange questions for a Yankee to solve. But Gen. Ludington had every expedient at his disposal, and he used ponies and carts, native and Chinese laborers, carbon carts, pack mules and army wagons. Finally, when it was learned by experiment that a cooler could half as big a load as a mule and make half speed at it day by day, seventy of these gents were assigned to each regiment. They were numbered and tagged, as there was no other way of keeping track of them, and thus it was that the army was able to make some of its recent brilliant forced marches, through deep mud and dreeing rains. The coolies came along and carried the grub and kept up with the procession easily.

Emergency Door Opener.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1899.—In a new invention, a single cell is made to open the most difficult of doors, even at a distance of fifty yards. The apparatus can be fixed either inside or outside the door. It will also lift or shoot strong bars with a single pressure of a knot.

It is specially adapted for asylums or jails, where emergencies requiring just such an appliance are likely to arise.

CALIFORNIA CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Ostrich feather fans, bows, caps and plumes from the South Pass, Ostrich feathers, free delivery to all parts of the United States.



Consumption

Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you, a sudden blow. It does not come that way. It creeps its way along. First you think it is a little cold, nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats.

Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping. Better cure your cough today. You can do it with

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

The pressure on the lungs is the first feeling of suffocation is removed, and you are cured. You can stop that little cold with a 25c bottle; harder coughs will need a 50c size; if on the lungs the one dollar size will be the most economical.

"I confidently recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to all my patrons. I am using it now in my own family. Forty years ago I feel sure it saved my life."

A. S. EIDSON, M.D.

Jan. 4, 1899.
Port Madison, Iowa.

Island waterways and harbors, and sailing vessels for the transportation of live stock. Regular shops for the repair of the machinery of steamers have to be maintained at various places, including Honolulu and Manila, as well as the naval bases. These need to be anticipated at a chain of ports reaching from New York via the Mediterranean around the globe to San Francisco and Puget Sound. It is true that the loss of the cable ship Hooker on a reef near Cavite caused some of the Navy Department people to sneer at the Quartermaster-General's navy, but the recent loss of the Charleston by the navy has stopped that, especially as the Hooker was the old prize ship Panama, and cost the government not over \$50,000 before she was refitted, while the Charleston cost between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

When one considers all the business across the Pacific, all the army posts, supply depots and cemeteries in the United States, and all the operations in Cuba and Porto Rico, it is little short of miraculous that it can be accomplished with such friction, and this is even more emphatically so when the faulty system on which the whole War Department operates is taken fully into account. This vast business could undoubtedly be transacted at a great saving of money if the red tape involved red tape arrangement could be dispensed with, or the numerous and in some cases entirely useless political appointments dispensed with, and the whole department reorganized upon common-sense political principles. But, perhaps, all the greater credit and glory should go to the Quartermaster-General for being able to do so much with so clumsy an apparatus.

H. GILSON GARDNER.

THE AUTOMOBILE.

ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED BY ITS GENERAL USE.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1899.—Dr. J. J. Walsh anticipates some of the remarkable effects on the public health of large centers of population that the absence of the horse in the coming reign of the automobile is sure to have. For one thing, the absence of the horse will probably bring about the absolute eradication of tetanus—lockjaw, as it is commonly called—from our cities, at least. The banishment of the horse, besides directly freeing cities of the tetanus bacillus, will render unnecessary the importation of farm products like the grasses on which the tetanus germ flourishes by preference, and will take from cities the favorite breeding places of the parasite, namely, the warm, moist droppings of the horse, in which they find abundance of nutrition and the necessary absence of air. Other diseases, communicated by actual contact with the horse, will become less common; such, for instance, as cholera, typhoid fever, and acute coryza. The removal of horses from cities will also cause a marked reduction in the number of cases of typhoid fever. Dr. Walsh shows further that suppuration in wounds and the suppurative infections will become less common, and the number and severity of intestinal diseases, especially those of the cholera type, so common in cities in the summer time, will be greatly diminished. The introduction of the automobile, while diminishing animal suffering will lead to a distinct lessening of human suffering, and make the average of human life longer and more enjoyable because more healthy.

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CALIFORNIA CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Ostrich feather fans, bows, caps and plumes from the South Pass, Ostrich feathers, free delivery to all parts of the United States.

Home of Health.

\$5.00 per month is the total expense.

For treatment for any and all diseases and includes all medicines and our constant care and attention until patient is cured.

DAVID A. RODD, the well-known fruit shipper cured of SCIATICA RHEUMATISM and kidney disease by HOMO-ALO TREATMENT.

Patent Living at a Distance
Can be successfully treated by the aid of our symptom blanks and patients' record sheets, sent free on application.

Consultation Free. Call or Write.

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MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

(Incorporated)

245 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

local steamboats that paddle about

the shore.

December Shoe Sale

It seems to us that everybody is taking advantage of our CUT PRICES on shoes, and no wonder. This sale is different from the ordinary sale in that the reductions are made on this season's shoes; not odds and ends and broken lots and out-of-season goods, but the Newest, Best Goods manufactured, and you are missing a shoe snap out of the ordinary if you do not take advantage of this sale.

Read the Cut Prices.

Men's winter tan, made on the new Princeton last 3 soles, with full Scotch edges, Goodyear welt, brass eyelets, every size, every width, regular price \$4; Sale Price

Men's patent calf, Good ear welt soles, fine kangaroo tops, medium toes, all sizes and widths, regular price \$5; Sale Price

Men's black box calf, Princeton last, Goodyear welt soles, fast color or nickel eyelets, double or single soles, all sizes and widths, regular price \$4; Sale Price

Ladies' French heel lace shoes, silk vesting tops, hand turned soles, kid tips, medium soles, all sizes, all widths, regular price \$4; Sale Price

Ladies' vici kid lace shoes, fancy vesting lace stay, patent tip, coin toe, regular price \$3.00; Sale Price

Ladies' fine vici kid lace shoes, Goodyear welt soles, patent tips, full coin toes, all sizes and all widths, regular price, \$3.50; Sale Price

The above are only a few of the many.

Hamilton & Baker,
239 SOUTH SPRING STREET.



Beautiful Holiday Goods

This month all Southern California is going to take a peep at Parmelee-Dohrmann's

Jardinieres.

Always remember that "China Hall" carries the largest and most exclusive line of Jardinieres. We are showing just now some very beautiful ones, 35c up to \$35 each.

Beautifull line of bronzes from 50c up to \$50.00.

Terra cottas from \$1.25 to 50.00.

Sparkling Cut Glass.

Hawke's, Hoare's and Libbey's latest and most beautiful designs in richly cut glass. A most appropriate gift. Come enjoy the beauties of our crystal room.

Of the celebrated Doulton, Copeland and Minton ware which includes a line of sugars and creams, cups and saucers, plates, cake trays and other odd pieces, richly decorated and all so appropriate at this Christmas season.

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Ostrich feather fans, bows, caps and plumes from the South Pass, Ostrich feathers, free delivery to all parts of the United States.

New Lamps

ARIZONA NEWS.

ESCAPED PRISONERS FROM TUCSON SKIP TO MEXICO.

Land Grant Cases Settled—Body of a Murdered Man Found Near Willcox—Apaches Stealing Horses. Fire at Benson—Municipal Politics in Tucson.

TUCSON (Ariz.) Dec. 1.—(Regular Correspondence.) No one of the four prisoners who escaped from the County Jail has yet been captured, though the Sheriff is actively searching for them. The escaped criminals are Louis Chavez, charged with the murder of a section boss at Sonora; Agustine Brau and Jesus Preciado, charged with smuggling, and Ed Hogan, the hobo trusty who assisted Paul Hart to escape from the same jail, who was recaptured with her at Deming a week later. The men made their successful break for liberty when the door of the cell inclosure was opened in the morning, knocking down Under Sheriff Robert H. Paul and Jailer Hopley with sticks of firewood. Hogan took no part in the fight, simply taking advantage of the opened door. The two officers were thrust into cells and locked in. The four made their way without molestation through the Courthouse and the city, and were seen south of Tucson on foot before the sun was up, the trails of all still led toward Mexico. The two officers were badly bruised, but are again on duty. Paul, one of the best-known peace officers in the Southwest, is now well along in years. He has, in years past, been United States Marshal of Arizona, Sheriff of Pima county, and a member of the detective corps of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Lee Sing, over whom there was lately such trouble and acrimony at Nogales, is a merchant, and as such is also entitled to residence within the United States. Judge Davis has decided, in the United States District Court, sitting in Tucson. There seems a possibility that Sing is running a sort of underground railway for Chinese immigrants. He has his status well secured. He has been arrested several times at Nogales, each time being dismissed by the Nogales Court Commissioner on presentation of writ of habeas corpus. The same procedure would have been taken on his last arrest, had it not been for the intervention of Senator Hiram of Santa Cruz county, assisted by Chinese Inspector J. D. Putnam of Los Angeles. The case turned out to be nothing more than another episode in the long fight against Collector Chenoweth of the Nome gold fields.

The session of the United States Court of Private Land Claims was far briefer than had been anticipated. Nothing was done beyond the rendering of decisions. The most important decision concerned the San Rafael de Leon grant, heretofore held by a corporation comprising ex-Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania, Colin Cameron, Gen. Kerr of Pennsylvania and William C. Whitney. The case was heard at the last term of the court, Senator Morgan of Alabama being leading counsel for the grant claimants. The grant claimants were given about one-fourth the area claimed. This grant has heretofore been one of the main bugaboos of the Upper Santa Cruz Valley, embracing most of the arable land in Santa Cruz.

The Babocomari grant, in which the Perrin Brothers of Arizona and Fresno are mainly interested, was confirmed for eight "stidos." The Buena Vista grant, of Malish & Driscoll, was confirmed. The Price grant and the San Pedro grant were rejected. The last named included a large amount of valuable land in the San Pedro Valley, Cheshire county, in the vicinity of Fairbank.

Last Wednesday in Sulphur Spring Valley, near Willcox, was found the body of a man, James Minor, who undoubtedly had been murdered. In the back of the head were two wounds, one apparently made by a pistol bullet and the other by a charge of buckshot. Death must have been even more than a month ago. Parts of the body had been consumed by wild animals. The body was that of an American about 30 years old, weighing 170 pounds. The hair was light and brown and there was a sandy mustache. The body was nude, but near by were found a pair of blue overalls, a well-made percale shirt, marked "W. A. T." and socks. The body had been roughly covered with earth, but had been exhumed by coyotes.

Apache thieves have been stealing horses in Rucker Cañon and driving them southward. In one instance one of the horses was found killed, where it had been cut up by the Indians for food.

Tucson has won back from Phoenix her old home in El Paso, which contested in this city, the local teamsters twice, the first game by 19 to 9, and the last by the far better score of 3 to 1. The second game went to Phoenix, 11 to 3. Thanksgiving day the laurels of the Tucson team were added to by a victory over a visiting Tempe team. The team importers won the football game Thanksgiving day between eleven of the Territorial University and Arizona Normal School. The Normal won with ease, scoring 12 to the university's 2. A few days before the university and Tucson football teams played a tie game.

The Republicans have nominated the following candidates for the coming city election: Councilman at large, short term, Philip S. Hughes; Councilman, long term, Adolph Ball; Councilman, First Ward, Charles Bayless; Councilman, Second Ward, B. L. Worthen. The candidates will select their own central committee.

Tucson has accepted the offer of Andrew Carnegie and will support to the extent of at least \$2000 a year, the \$25,000 library building proffered. The structure is to be placed on Military Plaza.

Within a week from the time of the death of her husband, Mrs. James Finley passed away in Los Angeles. Burial was in Tucson.

By an accident in the Copper Queen mine at Bisbee, William P. Long was killed last Saturday.

Judge C. W. Wright has been given judgment for \$1000 against Stillson Hutchins, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, in connection with legal services rendered defendant in the Old Glory mine litigation.

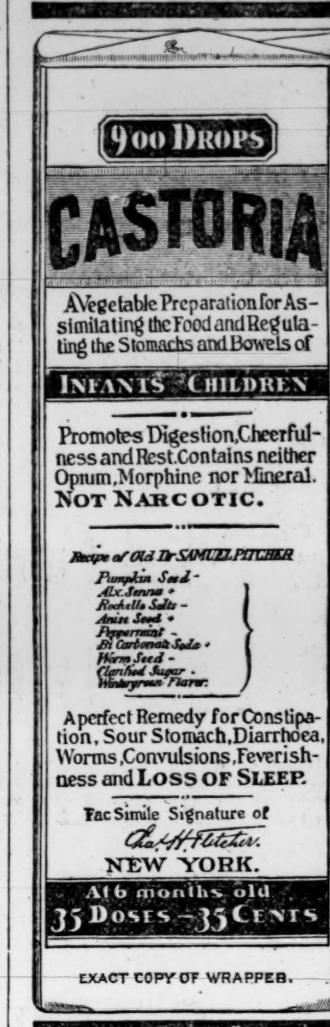
Last Friday two buildings at Benson were destroyed by fire. One was occupied by the local newspaper, the Benson Breeze. The peculiar feature of the conflagration was that it was destroyed entirely to the amount of \$7250, belonging to the editor. But he hadn't been in the newspaper business long.

A lodge of Colored Masons has been instituted in Tucson.

The Williams brothers are to retire December 29 from the management of the Copper Queen mine at Bisbee. President Parker of the mine tendered a reception by faculty and students on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday.

SMITH'S DANDBUFF POWDER
Will cure eczema, dermatitis, scrofula, skin, and stop falling hair, and make hair grow again. All other remedies fail. Price 5c. at all druggists. Sample free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

DEKINS Van and Storage ship goods East and North at low rates. 436 South Spring.



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Dr. A. H. Fletcher
In Use
For Over
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The crowds that daily throng our store attest the genuineness of the bargains we offer. All wines fully guaranteed.

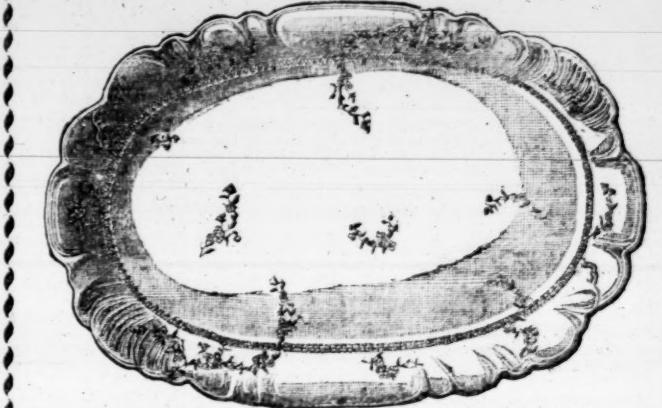
	Reg. Price Per Gal.	Sale Price Per Gal.	Medicinal Whiskies and Brandies
5-year old Sherry, Angelica and Muscat	.75	57c	Mt. Vernon Pure Rye..... \$1.50 97c
7-year old Sherry, Angelica and Muscat	\$1.00	69c	Highest quart bottle Old Oscar Pepper..... 75c
10-year old Sherry, Angelica and Muscat	\$1.25	87c	Rock and Rye..... 1.25 87c
15-year old Sherry, Angelica and Muscat	\$2.00	\$1.15	Old Tom Gin..... 1.50 98c
20-year old Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscat	\$2.50	\$1.37	Juniper Berry Gin..... 1.25 87c
Sonoma Zinfandel and Riesling	.50	37c	

Southern California Wine Co.,

220 West Fourth Street. Tel. Main 332.

Free Delivery.
No Bar in Connection.

Removal Sale....



We've told you the cause for this sale and hundreds have taken advantage of the reduced prices. The store has been crowded since the sale opened, and no one has gone away disappointed. We quote to show the price trend.

Dinner Plates, formerly.....	\$1.75 doz. now.....	\$1.00
Tea Plates, formerly.....	1.25 doz. now.....	.75
Side Plates, formerly.....	1.20 doz. now.....	.70
Cup and Saucers, formerly.....	1.70 doz. now.....	1.00
Covered Vegetable Dishes, formerly.....	2.10 doz. now.....	1.25
Quart Pitcher, formerly.....	.35 each. now.....	.20
Two Quart Pitcher, formerly.....	.50 each. now.....	.35
Sauce Plates, formerly.....	.20 each. now.....	.11
Meat Platter, small, formerly.....	.30 each. now.....	.15
Meat Platter, large, formerly.....	.65 each. now.....	.35
Individual Butter, formerly.....	.35 doz. now.....	.21
Toilet Set, new decorations, cut from \$2.50 to.....		

H. F. VOLLMER & CO.,
116 SOUTH SPRING.



HE IS HERE

OLD SANTA CLAUS

Always abreast of the times, seeing the business center moving south, has taken up his headquarters this season at 5th and Spring streets, in an entirely new store. All the latest toys and novelties for gifts are here. Bring the children to see the sights. They will enjoy the treat.

J. H. Houston

458 S. Spring St.

My
Belt
Cures

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

It cures nervous debility, weakness of men and women, indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney and liver trouble, rheumatism, lame back and all pains and weakness, by RESTORING THE OLD VIGOR.

"Electricity is Life." When life and strength are lost from the nerves and organs, Dr. Sanden's Belt will restore them.

Be sure you get the Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt and you will get the advice of thirty years experience—other electric belts are imitations.

My Belts can be purchased at my office only. So do not let cheap imitators impinge upon you. My Belts have cured over ten thousand people in the past year.

Call and consult me free. If you cannot call, send for my book, it explains all—I will send it free to any address, in plain envelope, postage paid.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

119½ S. Spring St., Bet. First and Second Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours, 9 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 1.

An Elegant Line of Dress Skirts at \$5.

Bias Plaids, all-wool Venetian Cloths and black all-wool Diagonal Cloths of an uncrushable material. Cut in the newest and most approved style, neatly trimmed and well tailored. Every one our own make. Perfect beauties for five dollars.

Great Suit Reduction.
Well made and very stylish Men Tailored Suits, worth \$20.00 and \$22.50, reduced to \$13.50.
Then there are some very handsome Suits selling at \$10.00.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

NEW YORK SKIRT CO., SUIT MAKERS.
341 SOUTH SPRING STREET.



American Dye Works.

The oldest established, most reliable and best equipped for cleaning, dyeing and renovating in all its branches. Our New Improved Dry Process has no equal. Mail and Express Orders. Ostrich Feathers Cleaned, Dyed and Curled. Main Office—210½ S. Spring St. Tel. M. 850. Works—813-815 W. 6th St. Tel. M. 1018.

Ripe Japanese Persimmons. We have Persimmons before which we thought fancy, but those on sale today surpass any ever in this city. Large, ripe, sweet and juicy. Try the Improved Bellflower Apples, only at our store. ONLY THE BEST. Fresh shipment Alligator Peels.

Ludwig & Matthews, Mott Market 121-125 S. Main St.

Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND CAPITALIST.

Dr. Simon Rosenberger Attacked With His Last Illness While Building Two Houses—Reception Aboard the "Poppy"—Dr. Claypole's Lecture—Macabre Election.

PASADENA, Dec. 4.—[Regular Correspondence.] Dr. Simon Rosenberger, veteran medical practitioner, surgeon of the Union army in the civil war, and wealthy citizen of Pasadena, died quite suddenly this afternoon at his residence, No. 392 North Euclid avenue.

Dr. Rosenberger was a native of Montgomery county, Pa., and was 68 years of age. He graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College in Philadelphia, and began the practice of medicine in that city, subsequently practicing in New Jersey. He went into the army as a surgeon, and served with distinction. Twelve years ago he came to Pasadena and followed his profession here for awhile, afterward engaging in the drug business with his son. Recently he lived a retired life, and died at his residence, which he owned considerable real estate here, including a brick block on South Fair Oaks avenue, a residence on North Euclid, and several other houses. This fall he began the erection of two houses on East Colorado street as an investment, and it was in overseeing the work of these that he contracted his final illness, a week ago last Friday. His illness was not considered critical till yesterday. He died of anemia pectoris, the disease which took off Vice-President Hobart. He had been thrice married. He wedded his last wife, Mrs. Mabel Shaffer, of Pasadena, four years ago, and with two sons and a daughter by a former wife survive him. Dr. Rosenberger was a member of the Congregational Church, was a skillful surgeon, and was highly respected both personally and professionally. He leaves much property in the East, as well as in Pasadena. The time of the funeral has not yet been fixed.

POP WENT THE POPPY.

The first "Poppy" of the season blazed here tonight with a halo of a hundred electric lights. It was the new parlor of the Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric Railroad, designed for excursions and theater parties, which made its first public appearance and held a brilliant reception on West Colorado street, surrounded with roses and similar bouquets and wreaths of electric works.

Great vehicle bargain sale until December 31. Save money! Buy now! Hawley, King & Co., Los Angeles.

Now is the time to send crystallized California fruit to eastern friends. McCallum has a big fresh stock.

Visitors sometimes wish for their favorite home drug store. They go to Huff's Pharmacy.

Packages delivered at your door promptly, cleanly, all right. Electric Express.

Wanted, \$3000 on Orange Grove-avenue residence; gilt edged. Wood & Church.

Four trips daily between Los Angeles and Pasadena. Electric Express.

We fill telephone orders accurately. Newby & Co., phone red 301.

Matlings, beautiful patterns, bottom prices. C. E. Putnam.

Just opened, big line of handkerchiefs at Gardner's.

SANTA MONICA.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROPOSALS.

SANTA MONICA, Dec. 4.—[Regular Correspondence.] The City Trustees today received only one bid for electric street lighting for the coming year. That was from the Santa Monica Electric and Power Company.

The company proposed to maintain forty or more 2000-candle-power electric lights at \$9.50 per month, each, if the company can furnish such service for a term of three years at \$9 per month per light, or for five years at \$8 per month per light. The proposal offered to keep the city fire alarm system in order and supply electric power for free if a street railway were used, or to keep it in order for a compensation of \$10 per month. If no civic generating jars were used, the proposal was referred to a committee.

The only bid for publishing city advertising for the coming year was from the Santa Monica Outlook, which offered to do the job in a bolder, in bolder type than the others.

Albert G. Finley has purchased a ranch of thirty acres near the foot-hills east of this city from Emma McBride, for \$3000.

A Devantier has bought a young walnut orchard north of Santa Ana from Alice M. Whitney for \$2000.

ORANGE COUNTY.

CITY OF SANTA ANA TOO LARGE FOR HER CLOTHES.

Has Outgrown Her Water and Lighting Systems and the Latter Is Now to Be Enlarged, as Was the Former. Corn Husks for the Tamale Trade. Bolsa Chico Dam.

SANTA ANA, Dec. 4.—[Regular Correspondence.] Santa Ana is too big for her clothes, so to speak. She recently outgrew her water system, and now she has outgrown her lighting system. The City Trustees have just completed a large reservoir at the city works, making it possible to store more than twice as much water as formerly, and it is only a short while until larger mains will have to be laid, although it was considered six years ago, when the system was built, that the mains were large enough to last the city for at least twenty years. The same conditions exist relative to the gas mains. The city has outgrown the old system. That was the trouble last Saturday night, when the lights almost went out all over town. Enough was done to prevent a general blackout.

Three-quarters of a mile of the cyclway structure has been built, extending south from Glenarm street.

Dr. E. J. Dickens of Madison avenue has presented the Pasadena Hospital a fine office desk.

Five hundred people have visited Echo Mountain in the last four days.

Col. Gaines Lawson, U.S.A., has come to Pasadena for the winter.

They are fixing up a Pintoresca golf links for the new season.

A fine Christmas present. By special arrangement The Times is able to furnish excellent medallions at 45 to 80 cents, according to style and size, to any person subscribing for The Times. Medallions can be seen at The Times business office. Bring your photo with you. The better the photo, the better the medallion.

CORONADO BEACH.

SEASON OF GAYETY OPENED.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Dec. 4.—[Regular Correspondence.] The season of winter gayety at this resort may properly be said to have opened with the beginning of December. Alexander Björson, host at the hotel for this winter, and Al Smith, golf instructor, have assumed charge of their various roles, and affairs are accordingly moving with considerable dash. It is not beginners in golf alone who delight to welcome the new golf instructor, but old players as well are anxious to learn a few of his strokes. Here the golfer may without ceasing the links being sought with especial interest during the California winter months, as well as summer. The greater number of visitors at Coronado and the hotel are here for the season, and have outlined their pleasures and pastimes accordingly.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. and Mrs. Cosmo Morgan spent Sunday at Coronado. Mr. and Mrs. R. Schwertner of San Francisco arrived in his private car, accompanied by his wife, for the benefit of whose health an extended stay is to be made in Southern California.

The silver jubilee of Sister Rose, superior of the community of the Holy Names, will be celebrated next Saturday with exercises by the school children.

The ladies of the First Christian Church will hold a "missionary social" in the church parlors Tuesday evening, with a very attractive programme.

Mrs. Eliza Elliott died at her home on Liberty street yesterday, aged 83 years. She was an old resident of Pasadena and a native of Ireland.

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REDLANDS.

ATTEMPT TO ROB POSTOFFICE.

REDLANDS, Dec. 4.—[Regular Correspondence.] At an early hour some time yesterday morning an attempt was made to break into the Redlands postoffice. There were no persons in the place where work had been begun to cut a hole through the brick wall, four chisels, two carpenter's saws, a blacksmith's poker, candle and heavy lag rods. The tools enumerated were stolen from the blacksmith shop of A. W. T. Boggs.

The Post Office Supervisors as a committee of the whole, accompanied by the County Surveyor, visited the Bolsa Chico dam today to investigate the charges made by the settlers of that vicinity to the effect that the dam was causing water to back up, greatly

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SANTA BARBARA.

STORKE CAPTAIN NOT DISMISSED.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 4.—[Regular Correspondence.] A burglary was committed last evening at the home of George F. Trenwith while the family was at church. Considerable money and jewelry were taken.

The defense in the Storke attempt to murder case moved this morning to dismiss the action in accordance with the recommendation of the grand jury. The District Attorney, however, did not second the motion, which was denied by the court. The motion to change venue comes up on Saturday.

The warm weather of the past few weeks has colored oranges in this valley very rapidly, and as a result shippers are very active. Large consignments of oranges will be made this year, probably for exportation.

Shipments of celery from this city to points in Arizona have been heavier for this season than ever before.

As much as three tons per week have been shipped to the Territory's principal towns this year.

Santa Ana is shipping out from twenty-five to thirty bales of corn husks, principally the tamale trade in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego.

The chain gang in this city so far this season has broken almost one hundred loads of stone, and they have been working only about three weeks.

The right to develop oil, gas, etc., upon the R. T. Buell ranch, just west of Santa Ynez, has been leased to the Wilson Hill Company of Petaluma, Calif. The ranch is located in San Carlos de Jonata, and consists of 16,534 acres near the foot-hills east of this city from Emma McBride, for \$3000.

A twenty-acre ranch was sold in the western portion of the county yesterday to George Stockton by William Ogden for \$1000.

Albert G. Finley has purchased a ranch of thirty acres near the foot-hills east of this city from Emma McBride, for \$3000.

A Devantier has bought a young walnut orchard north of Santa Ana from Alice M. Whitney for \$2000.

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